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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

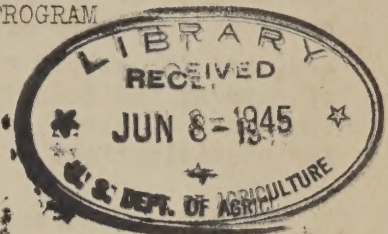
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOR THE

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

CONTENTS



SECTION	PAGE
1. Definitions	2
2. Allotments, yields, and productivity indexes.	5
3. General and total soil depleting.	5
4. Wheat.	6
5. Corn	8
6. Commercial Vegetables.	9
7. Tobacco	9
8. Potatoes	10
9. Cotton	10
10. Restoration Land	10
11. Soil-building payments, and practices.	12
12. Soil-depleting crops and land uses.	25
13. Division of payments and deductions.	27
14. Increase in small payments.	29
15. Payments limited to \$10,000.	30
16. Deductions incurred on other farms.	31
17. Conservation materials.	31
18. General provisions relating to payments.	31
19. Application for payment.	37
20. Appeals.	38
21. Applicability.	38

The fundamental purposes of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1941 are: (1) To conserve and improve the soil resources of the Nation; (2) to stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers; and (3) to help farmers secure their fair share of the national income.

The program provides for payments to farmers to help them pay at least part of the cost of carrying out these purposes by diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops and by adopting soil-building practices.

The program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and other acts. The provisions of the program are subject to such laws affecting the program as Congress may enact and are dependent upon the appropriation of funds by Congress. The amounts of the payments will be within the limits determined by those funds, by distribution of the funds according to the Act, and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and deduction for any commodity or other item may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent as an adjustment for participation.

For all purposes relating to the 1941 program, farming operations and practices carried out during the program year, October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941, will be deemed to have been carried out in 1941, but any acreage of land seeded in the fall of 1941 to a small-grain crop will not for that reason be regarded as having been devoted to that crop in 1941.

Section 1.--DEFINITIONS

(1) North Central Region means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

(2) State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such States.

(3) County Committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such county.

(4) Community committee means the group of persons elected within any township to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in the township.

(5) Outside the range combination area farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

- If the coperator and all the owners entitled to share in the crops request and agree, a farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land if the county committee determines that:

(a) The entire area of land is operated by the one person as part of one unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land;

(b) The yields and productivity of the differently owned tracts do not vary substantially;

(c) The combination is not being made for the purpose of increasing acreage allotments or primarily for the purpose of effecting performance; and

(d) The separately owned tracts constitute a farming unit for the operator and will be regarded in the community as constituting one farm in 1941.

A tract of land will not be considered as a farm unless (1) it contains at least 3 acres of farm land, or (2) the gross income normally obtained each year from the production of crops on the land is at least \$100.

In the range combination area, farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land operated by one person as a farming or ranching unit, including land owned by different persons and including tracts field-rented to other persons.

A farm is regarded as located in the county on which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling on the farm, it is regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(8) Cropland means farm land which in 1940 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding restoration land and any land which constitutes, or will constitute, if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community and excluding also any land in commercial orchards.

Land that was not devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops seeded in regular rotation, will not be considered as in regular rotation in 1940, unless such land is suitable for the production of soil-depleting crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating; is definitely equal to or superior to the land in the community used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops; if tilled will not become a serious wind or water erosion hazard; and will in the normal course of the crop rotation on the farm be used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

However, in the restoration land area, land that never has been tilled will not be classified as cropland. Land previously classified as restoration land, later reclassified as noncrop open pasture or range land, and then plowed or cropped, will not be classified as

cropland. Furthermore, land which has been tilled but cropping of which has been abandoned since January 1, 1936, due to subnormal productivity or severe wind or water erosion, should in no case be classified as cropland.

Land that was devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of crops should be considered noncropland if it is no longer cropped or suitable to the production of soil-depleting crops, by reason of severe erosion, lack of clearing or draining, or discontinuance of irrigation, and is inferior to the land in the farm used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to the productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops.

Land devoted to forest trees on January 1, 1941, will be considered as noncropland unless it has been devoted since January 1, 1936, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops.

(7) The Range Combination Area consists of the following counties in South Dakota: Armstrong, Bennett, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Gregory, Haakon, Hand, Harding, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Shannon, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Walworth, Washabaugh, Washington, and Ziebach. The range conservation program is combined with the agricultural conservation program in the range combination area.

(8) Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof.

(9) Landlord means a person who owns land and operates it or rents it to another person.

(10) Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the crops produced on that land.

(11) Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced on that farm.

(12) Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) including range land in the range combination area, but excluding range land outside the range combination area, on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(13) Grazing capacity of noncrop open pasture land means the number of animal units which such land will sustain on a 12-month basis over a period of years without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

(14) Animal unit means the unit of measurement used to denote grazing capacity. An animal unit as used herein shall be equal to 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, 2 colts, or the equivalent.

(15) Special crop means corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, or commercial vegetables.

(16) Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

Section 2.--ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES

Total soil-depleting acreage allotments, productivity indexes, and farm acreage allotments and normal yields for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and commercial vegetables will be determined for farms by the county committee with the assistance of the community committee in accordance with instructions in NCR-510. The allotments, yields, and productivity indexes will be determined on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments where necessary to reflect a change in type of farming operations, change in farm land, change in cropland acreage, or other unusual conditions.

Section 3.--GENERAL AND TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING

(1) General crops means all crops and land uses classified as soil-depleting, except sugar beets for sugar and the crops for which a separate payment or deduction is computed for the farm. Corn on a non-corn-allotment farm, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, potatoes on a non-potato-allotment farm in a commercial potato county, and vegetables on a non-vegetable-allotment farm in a commercial vegetable county will be considered as such special crops for the purpose of dividing any net deductions for such crops, and will also be considered as general crops for the purpose of dividing the net payment or net deduction for general crops. All or any part of any acreage of corn, potatoes, or any general soil-depleting crop which is destroyed before maturity by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator so that no such crop is produced on the acreage, may be considered as not having been devoted to a

soil-depleting crop for purposes of determining the total acreage of soil-depleting crops if replaced with prior approval of the county committee by other acreage devoted to a soil-depleting crop.

(2) Non-general-allotment farm means a farm:

(a) For which no total soil-depleting allotment or a zero allotment is determined, or

(b) For which a total soil-depleting allotment (excluding the cotton allotment) of less than 20 acres is determined and the acreage of soil-depleting crops is greater than the sum of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment and (2) the acreages for which special crop deductions are computed.

(3) Payment:

(a) General Allotment Farms. - _____ per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre in the total soil-depleting allotment in excess of (1) the special allotments for which payments are computed for the farm, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm.

(b) ~~Non~~-general-allotment Farms. - The payment for general crops is regarded as part of the allowance for soil-building practices.

(4) Deduction:

(a) General Allotment Farms. - _____ per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment, and (2) acreages for which special crop deductions are computed.

(b) Non-general-allotment Farms. - _____ per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) 20 acres, (2) the acreages for which special crop deductions are computed, and (3) the cotton allotment.

(5) The deductions for failure to prevent wind and water erosion, cropping restoration land, and breaking out native sod will be regarded as deductions for general crops.

Section 4.--WHEAT

(1) Non-wheat-allotment farm means a farm:

(a) For which no wheat allotment or a zero wheat allotment is determined, or

(b) For which a wheat allotment of less than 10 acres is determined and the acreage planted to wheat is greater than the allotment.

(2) Acreage planted to wheat means:

- (a) The acreage seeded to wheat alone;
- (b) The acreage of volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 1, 1941; and
- (c) In Illinois, Michigan, and South Dakota any other acreage seeded to a mixture containing wheat;
- (d) In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, one-half of the acreage seeded to a mixture containing by weight 25 percent or more of wheat and 25 percent or more of flax, but none of the acreage seeded to a mixture containing more than 75 percent by weight of flax; and
- (e) In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, any other acreage seeded to any other mixture containing wheat, except any mixture classified as a wheat Mixture under paragraph (3).

An acreage not in excess of the larger of three acres or three percent of the allotment, unintentionally planted in excess of the allotment, may be considered as not having been planted to wheat if disposed of in a manner and within the time specified by the Regional Director.

(3) Wheat Mixture means a mixture of wheat and other small grains, excluding vetch, containing when seeded less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or not less than 25 percent by weight of rye or barley, which are seeded in the same operation and may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop could not be harvested as wheat for grain or seed. In designated States and areas, a mixture of oats, barley, or certain other crops with wheat, which is seeded in the fall, will not be considered as a wheat mixture. An acreage will not be considered as having been devoted to a wheat mixture if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is permitted to reach maturity.

(4) Payment.--_____ cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment. On a non-wheat-allotment farm, no payment will be computed at the wheat rate for the wheat allotment determined for the farm, but payment will be computed on the wheat allotment acreage at the rate for general crops as provided in Section 3.

(5) Deduction:

(a) Wheat-allotment Farms.--_____ cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment.

(b) Non-wheat-allotment Farm.--_____ cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre of wheat classified as soil-depleting in excess of 10 acres.

Section 5.--CORN

(1) Commercial corn area means counties which have produced an average of at least 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land during the past 10 years. It also includes bordering counties containing townships producing and likely to produce an average of 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land.

(2) Non-corn-allotment farm means a farm in the commercial corn area:

(a) For which no corn allotment or a zero corn allotment is determined, or

(b) For which a corn allotment of less than 10 acres is determined and the acreage planted to corn is greater than the allotment.

(3) Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed. An acreage not in excess of the larger of three acres or three percent of the allotment, unintentionally planted in excess of the allotment, may be considered as not having been planted to corn if disposed of in a manner and within the time specified by the Regional Director. All or any part of any corn acreage destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no corn is produced on the acreage, which is replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, with prior approval of the county committee, may be considered as not having been planted.

(4) Payment.--_____ cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of corn for the farm for each acre in the corn allotment. On a non-corn-allotment farm, no payment will be computed at the corn rate for the corn allotment determined, but payment will be computed on the corn allotment acreage at the rate for general crops as provided in Section 3.

(5) Deduction:

(a) Corn-allotment Farms.--_____ cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment.

(b) Non-corn-allotment Farms.--_____ cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of 10 acres.

Section 6 - COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

(1) Commercial vegetable county means a county for which the 1938 or 1939 acreage of commercial vegetables (other than Irish potatoes) was 400 acres or more planted on farms on which three acres or more of commercial vegetables were planted.

(2) Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except (1) such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm; (2) potatoes in commercial potato counties; (3) lima beans grown as a field crop for harvest as dry beans; (4) cabbage, tomatoes, peas, lima beans, squash, and sweet corn grown for canning; (5) dried beans, cowpeas, black-eyed peas, bulbs and flowers, pumpkins, artichokes, cantaloupes, watermelons, sweet potatoes, and strawberries.

(3) Adjustment of allotments. For any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables is less than 80 percent of the allotment originally determined for commercial vegetables, such allotment will be adjusted to be equal to 125 percent of the acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm, unless the county committee determines that the acreage of such vegetables was less than 80 percent of the allotment because of flood or drought.

(4) Payment: _____ for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment determined for the farm.

(5) Deduction: (Farms in commercial vegetable counties) _____ per acre of commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment for the farm or three acres.

Section 7. - TOBACCO

(1) Payment. The following number of cents per pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the tobacco allotment for each of the following kinds of tobacco:

	<u>Cents per lb.</u>
(a) Burley.....	_____
(b) Dark air-cured.....	_____
(c) Cigar filler and binder.....	_____

(2) Deduction. _____ cents per pound of the normal yield for the farm for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment.

Section 8. - POTATOES

(1) Commercial potato county means a county designated by the A.A.A. as a county normally producing a substantial quantity of Irish potatoes for market.

(2) Acreage planted to potatoes means the acreage of land on which potatoes are planted except when grown in home gardens for use on the farm. All or any part of any potato acreage destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no potatoes are produced on the acreage, which is later replaced, with prior approval of the county committee, by other acreage planted to potatoes on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted.

(3) Payment. _____ cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in the potato allotment.

(4) Deduction. (Farms in commercial potato counties)
_____ cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or three acres.

Section 9. - COTTON

(1) Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except (1) any acreage in excess of the allotment disposed of before the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed or within ten days after notice of the amount of excess acreage, whichever is later, and (2) any acreage on which substantially all of the cotton produced is determined to be cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length.

(2) Payment. _____ cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton acreage allotment, except that no payment will be made for cotton on a farm on which cotton was not planted in any of the years 1938, 1939, and 1940.

(3) Deduction. _____ cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton acreage allotment.

Section 10. - RESTORATION LAND

(1) Restoration land area consists of all counties in Nebraska and South Dakota except the following:

Nebraska: Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, and York.

South Dakota: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Codington, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

(2) Restoration land means farm land in the restoration land area which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and which is designated by the county committee as land on which, because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions, a permanent vegetative cover should be restored.

(3) Farm Restoration Land - Restoration land will be designated by the county committee with the assistance of the community committees in accordance with instructions contained in NCR-510PL, on the basis of the land in the farm which was designated as restoration land under the 1940 program and any additional land in the farm which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, but on which because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions a permanent vegetative cover should be restored. New restoration land will be designated only on a farm which is operated by the owner or where such designation has been approved by the owner in the case of a tenant-operated farm.

The county committee will designate practices to be applied to restoration land determined to be in need of additional practices. Land formerly designated as restoration land shall be reclassified as noncrop pasture or range land unless the county committee determines, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, that a permanent vegetative cover has not been restored. Land formerly designated as restoration land may, if such land was improperly designated, be restored to its former cropland status, with the approval of the State committee, when offset by an equal acreage of land in the county which is properly designated for 1941 as restoration land.

(4) Payment - _____ cents per acre for each acre of restoration land designated for the farm.

(5) Deduction - (regarded as deductions for general crops):

(a) Cropping Restoration Land. _____ for each acre of restoration land and any land previously designated as restoration land which has been reclassified as noncrop open pasture land or range land, which is plowed or tilled in 1941 for any purpose other than tillage practices to protect the land from wind erosion or tillage operations in connection with the seeding of an approved nondepleting cover crop or permanent grass mixture.

(b) Failure to Prevent Wind and Water Erosion. _____ for each acre of land in the restoration land area for which there are not carried out in 1941 conservation methods specified by the county committee.

(c) Breaking Out Native Sod. _____ for each acre of native sod or any other land in the restoration land area on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established, broken out during the program year, except the acreage broken out with the approval of the county committee for planting trees or as a good farming practice for which an acreage of cropland other than restoration land is restored to permanent vegetative cover.

Section 11. - SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS AND PRACTICES.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

(a) Soil-building Allowance. The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that will be made for carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of the following, but if the sum of the maximum payments for the farm, exclusive of the tree-planting payment in paragraph (b), is less than \$20, the amount determined under this paragraph (a) will be increased by the amount of the difference.

(1) _____ cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm.

(2) _____ per acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

(3) A county flat rate per acre of noncrop open pasture land in the farm, based upon _____ cents per acre of such pasture land in the county, plus _____ for each animal unit of grazing capacity but not less than _____ cents times the number of such acres, or _____ cents times _____ acres, whichever is smaller.

(4) _____ cents for each acre in the commercial vegetable allotment for the farm.

(5) Non-general-allotment Farms. _____ per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre in the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm in excess of the sum of (a) the special crop allotments for which payments are computed for the farm and (b) the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm.

(6) _____ cents per acre for each acre of restoration land for the farm.

(b) Special tree planting allowance. In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be computed for each farm for planting trees.

(c) Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs. A deduction will be made in any case where the county committee, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous agricultural conservation programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedlings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1941 contrary to good farming practice. The deduction will be an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1941 program for a similar amount of such practices.

(d) Soil-building practices. The soil-building practices listed in the following schedule, which are designated as applicable in any State or area, and which the county committee determines are adapted and should be encouraged in any area, may qualify for payment at rates determined for the State or area. Such rates will not be greater than the rates indicated therein. If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "any State . . . agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Payment will not be made for soil-building practices applicable only in the restoration land area which are carried out on irrigated land except as specifically provided. In the range combination area all soil-building practices must be approved for the farm by the county committee prior to the time the practices are started.

Soil-building practices carried out with the use of equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service will not, by virtue of the use of such equipment, be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency. No payment will be made for planting trees furnished by the Forest Service in connection with the Prairie States Forestry Project.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS:

(1) Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers to, or in connection with the seeding of, such of the following legumes and grasses as are designated for any State or area: perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, permanent pasture, or in case of phosphate to, or in connection with, green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

(a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid or its equivalent - \$1.50.

(b) 150 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash or its equivalent - \$1.50.

(c) 500 pounds of basic slag or rock or colloidal phosphate - \$1.50.

(2) Gypsum. Application of 300 pounds of gypsum containing 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) - \$1.50.

(3) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

(4) Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. It must not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone, with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, so that (1) not less than 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; or (2) not less than 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and the multiplication of the percentage of calcium carbonate (equivalent) times the percentage of ground limestone that will pass through an 8-mesh sieve equals not less than .7200.

If ground limestone does not meet such requirements for fineness and calcium carbonate, payment may be made for 1 ton of ground limestone if such larger quantity (not less than 2,250 pounds) is applied as the county committee determines is the equivalent of 1 ton meeting such requirements. The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone; 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime or water-softening-process refuse lime, paper-mill refuse lime or commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime, 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; or 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent or blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve. (No payment will be made for lime applied during the program year if payment was made for the same application of lime in the 1940 program).

Counties or areas designated as counties or areas in which the average cost of bulk limestone delivered to the farm is:

(a)	Not more than \$2.00 per ton	\$1.50 per ton
(b)	More than \$2.00 but not more than \$2.75 per ton	\$2.00 " "
(c)	More than \$2.75 but not more than \$3.25 per ton	\$2.50 " "
(d)	More than \$3.25 but not more than \$3.75 per ton	\$3.00 " "
(e)	More than \$3.75 but not more than \$4.25 per ton	\$3.50 " "
(f)	More than \$4.25 but not more than \$4.75 per ton	\$4.00 " "

SEEDINGS:

(5) Certain Legumes. Seeding the following crops which are designated as adapted in any State or area: alfalfa, ladino clover, white clover, strawberry clover, winter legumes, lespedeza sericea, or crotalaria. - \$1.50 per acre.

(6) Pasture Grasses. Seeding permanent grasses or permanent pasture mixtures, in States or areas where such varieties or mixtures are designated as adapted, containing a full seeding of brome grass, crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, grama grass, buffalo grass, blue stem, or mixtures of such varieties, or mixtures containing white clover, strawberry clover, or alfalfa, and not less than one-half a full seeding of these grasses. - \$3.00 per acre.

(7) General Seedings. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment)- 75 cents per acre.

(8) Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, dalea, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

(9) Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

In order to be eligible for payment, all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover must be made with adapted red clover seed, and all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa must be made with adapted alfalfa seed, the origin of which must be certified. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in Canada and in the following States will be regarded as adapted: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in the following counties of the following States will also be regarded as adapted. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler in the State of Oregon; the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman in the State of Washington. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in counties in Oregon and Washington other than those enumerated in this paragraph and alfalfa grown in Oklahoma will be regarded as adapted if certification is made by the State Crop Improvement Association of the State where the seed was produced that the seed was produced in the State and was produced from parent seed of Ohio red clover or Tennessee anthracnose-resistant red clover, or parent seed of hardy adapted alfalfa and if the certification tag attached to the seed is filed with the county committee in cases where quantities of 100 pounds or more are purchased.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT:

(10) Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures or restoration land with good seed of any of the following grasses, legumes, or mixtures, which are adapted in the locality:

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza - 8 cents per pound.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound.

(11) Permanent Sod Improvement. Renovation of perennial grasses or perennial legumes or mixtures of perennial grasses and perennial legumes (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 75 cents per acre.

(12) Natural Reseeding. Natural reseeding of fenced noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the growing season, by nongrazing until after seed matures on an acreage equal to the number of acres of such pastures required to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period. (Applicable only in designated counties in Nebraska and South Dakota)- \$2.00

(13) Natural Reseeding. Natural Reseeding of fenced noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the normal grazing season, by nongrazing for the period May 15, 1941, to September 30, 1941, on an acreage equal to the number of acres of such pasture required to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period, provided (a) the area to be kept free from grazing is fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock; (b) the remaining noncrop open pasture land on the farm is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed; and (c) payment for this practice will not exceed 50 percent of that part of the soil-building allowance computed for noncrop open pasture. This practice shall not be approved for payment on grassland which is included within the same fenced boundary with cropland or on an area which does not have an available supply of stock water. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1940 unless there is evidence that nongrazing of such area again in 1941 would be of material benefit. This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock numbers to be considered a bona-fide livestock operator. (Applicable only in the range combination area) - \$2.00

(14) Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or rubble masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Concrete or rubble masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under the previous programs shall not be approved for payment in 1941. However,

the county committees may require that such dams be repaired before other practices can be approved for payment. All dams must be staked out before construction is started.

- (a) For each cubic yard of earth or other material moved not in excess of 2000 cubic yards for each development - 15 cents.
- (b) For each cubic yard of material moved in excess of 2000 cubic yards in making the fill or excavation - 10 cents.
- (c) For each cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry used in the development - \$6.00

(15) Pasture Furrowing. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land (except noncrop open pasture land that is sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation). Credit will be given only if; (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gully-ing; (c) the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level and not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth; (d) the width between the furrows on any land with an average slope of 3 percent or less does not exceed 25 feet; and (e) the width between the furrows on any land with an average slope of more than 3 percent does not exceed 25 feet less 3 feet for each percent by which the slope is greater than 3 percent. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. - 35 cents per acre.

(16) Drilling and Digging Wells. Drilling or digging wells for the purpose of providing water for livestock if a windmill or power pump is installed (except artesian wells where an adequate flow of water is obtained without mechanical means) and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. No payment will be allowed for wells developed at farm or ranch headquarters. (Applicable only in the range combination area)

- (a) For drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter - 3/4 foot - \$1.50
- (b) For drilling or digging wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter (including artesian wells), provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough - 1-1/2 linear feet - \$1.50

(17) Springs and Seeps. Development of springs and seeps for the purpose of providing water for livestock by excavation at the source, provided (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20. The minimum payment for a single

development under this practice shall be \$20 and the maximum payment shall be \$100. The county committee must approve all developments as being necessary for the conservation of water and the improvement of pasture lands before this practice may be carried out. No development shall be approved when located at livestock headquarters. (Applicable only in the range combination area) -

(a) 30 cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel.

(b) 50 cents per cubic foot in rock formation.

(18) Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand. (In no case may payment be made for more than 5 acres per farm) Applicable only in counties designated by the Regional Director. \$3.00 per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS:

(19) Green-Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green-manure crops of any of the following which are designated as adapted in the State or area; soybeans, cowpeas, Canadian field peas, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or 1940 fall seedings of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures (except in Illinois, Michigan, and South Dakota), wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms (except on sugar beet land), and mixtures of any of these crops. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation, or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion the practice must be followed by a winter cover crop. (Not applicable in the restoration land area) - \$1.50 per acre.

(20) Green-Manure Spring Seedings. Green-manure crops of any of the following which are designated as adapted in the State or area: oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, wheat mixtures (except in Illinois, Michigan, and South Dakota), wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms (except on sugar beet land), and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation, or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, the practice must be followed by a winter cover crop. (Not applicable in the restoration land area) - 75 cents per acre.

(21) Go-Down Legumes. Go-down crops of cowpeas, Austrian winter peas, or vetch if designated as adapted in the State or area. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and on the land on September 30, 1941. The crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, forage, hay, or otherwise taken from the land. (Not applicable in the restoration land area) - \$1.50 per acre.

(22) Go-Down Summer Non-Legumes. Go-down crops of any of the following crops which are designated as adapted in the State or area: Sudan grass, millet, annual ryegrass, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and on the land on September 30, 1941. The crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land. Payment will not be made for annual ryegrass in this practice if payment is made for seeding the crop as a practice in 1941. (Not applicable in the restoration land area) - 75 cents per acre.

(23) Go-Down Winter Rye. Go-down crops of rye, seeded in the fall of 1940 at the normal rate of seeding for grain, provided a good vegetative growth which is adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife is obtained; and the crop is not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. (Applicable only in the restoration land area) - \$1.50 per acre.

(24) Go-Down Summer Non-Legumes. Go-down crops of sweet sorghums Sudan grass, or spring seeded rye planted on cropland or restoration land at the normal rate of seeding for grain. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be obtained and on the land on September 30, 1941. The crop must not be pastured or harvested for grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land. (Applicable only in the restoration land area) - 75 cents per acre.

EROSION CONTROL:

(25) Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

(26) Dams. Construction of concrete, rubble masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farmland. Such dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or rubble masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

(27) Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock or other suitable material specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

(28) Diversion Ditches. Construction of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, or the cubic equivalent thereof, for the diversion and spreading of flood water on restoration land, cropland, pasture land, or hay land. (Applicable only in the restoration land area). - 50 cents per 100 linear feet.

(29) Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart. - 75 cents per acre.

(30) Stalks for Soil Protection. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks of sorghums, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, classified as soil-depleting where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1942. (Applicable only in the restoration land area). - 35 cents per acre.

(31) Protecting Restoration Soil. Protecting land, which was properly designated as restoration land for the first time in 1939, on which the county committee finds that no soil-building practice is needed in 1941 for the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover. - 35 cents per acre.

(32) Protecting Summer Fallow. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No payment will be made for this practice on any farm when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land's becoming subject to serious wind erosion. (Applicable only in the restoration land area). - 35 cents per acre.

(33) Protective Contouring. Contour listing, deep or shallow subsoiling, except when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation. (Applicable only in the restoration land area). - 25 cents per acre.

(34) Pit Cultivation. Pit to be at least 4 inches in depth below surface of soil and constructed so that surface of pit covers at least 25 percent of the ground surface. No payment will be made for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage, or as a part of a seeding operation. (Applicable only in the restoration land area). - 15 cents per acre.

(35) Protective Listing. Listing unprotected cropland which is in an intertilled crop in 1941 at right angles to the prevailing winds after September 15, 1941, and not later than November 30, 1941, (except when carried out as a part of a seeding operation). (Applicable only in the restoration land area). - 15 cents per acre.

(36) Strip Cropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) The strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips run at right angles to the prevailing winds, or on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941. - 35 cents per acre.

(37) Contour Farming. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) The deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no credit is to be allowed on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent, or in localities in which contour farming of intertilled crops is a usual practice; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941. - 20 cents per acre.

(38) Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled in areas where such crops are not ordinarily seeded on the contour, provided: (a) The deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation shall not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (c) no credit is to be allowed on land which has a slope less than 2 percent. - 15 cents per acre.

(39) Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. No waterway will be approved with an average width of less than 10 feet. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of heaviest probable rainfall. Seedings made in the establishing of permanent sod waterways must contain perennial grasses in areas where it is practicable to obtain a good stand of such grasses. In areas of limited rainfall, temporary seedings may be used in accordance with instructions issued by the State

committee, upon approval of the regional director. In any event, a good vegetative growth must be obtained in the waterway channel before October 1, 1941. - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

(40) Waterway Dams. Constructing dams in waterways or gullies on farm land. No dams will be approved where less than 6 dams are constructed in any one waterway or gully (stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures regarded as dams for purposes of this practice). In any event, the type of dam and method of construction will be in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee upon approval by the Regional Director. All dams must be in effective operation before October 1, 1941. - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY:

(41) Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 forest trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak if the trees or shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting at least 350 forest trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 forest tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns) in protective plantings. The forest trees and the forest tree nuts must be evenly distributed and appropriately interplanted on the acreage for which credit is claimed. The forest tree nuts must be of a variety adapted to the area and should be planted in spacings not greater than 8 feet by 8 feet. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. - \$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting one acre of adapted forest tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns) in protective plantings, provided: (1) At least 2,000 nuts are planted per acre and are evenly distributed over the area; (2) such plantings are made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing and (3) a good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area for which credit is claimed is established by September 30, 1941. - \$7.50 per acre.

(42) Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 forest trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937 and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program). - \$3 per acre.

(43) Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees. - This may be carried out by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) The county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Credit will not be given for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941. - \$3 per acre.

(44) Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Credit will not be allowed for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland). - 35 cents per acre.

(45) Firebreak Construction. Farm woodland fire protection by the construction of firebreaks. In order to qualify for payment under this practice the woodland must be protected from burning during the entire program year for which payment is made, and must be protected from adjoining grassland or woodland by a barrier to fire which may be (1) a firebreak at least six feet wide cleared of all inflammable material, exposing the mineral soil or (2) a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres each by a firebreak. No payment shall be made under this practice where controlled burning is practiced. (Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practices (41), (42), (43), and (44) will not qualify under this practice.) (Applicable only in designated counties in Missouri) - 10 cents per 100 linear feet of firebreak construction.

ORCHARDS:

(46) Contour Planting. Under prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit and nut trees (excluding forest nut trees) on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. - \$1.50 per acre.

(47) Tree Removal. In counties designated by the State committee and approved by the regional director, and with the prior approval of the county committee, the removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared shall not be used for the growing of soil-depleting crops during the year for which payment is made. No payment shall be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter-30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter-50 cents per tree

OTHER PRACTICES:

(48) Weed Control. Eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Payment for this practice may be approved outside of organized weed control districts only on farms where the infestation is limited to a single farm, approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, or the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

(a) Where sodium chlorate is used in an approved manner for weed control and effective control is obtained on the acreage by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Where mechanical burning is used in an approved manner for weed control and effective control is obtained on the acreage by September 30, 1941 - \$6.00 per acre.

(c) Where clean tillage is used in an approved manner for weed control and effective control is obtained on the acreage by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

(49) Sanding Cranberry Bogs. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least 1/2 inch on fruiting cranberry bogs - \$7.50 per acre.

(50) Flooding Cranberry Bogs. Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1941, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until June 20, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

(51) Deep Subsoiling. Deep subsoiling cropland or land in orchards (the acreage of this practice shall be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width) - 35 cents per acre.

(52) Home Gardens. Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family in Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard Counties of Missouri and Ross County of Ohio - \$1.50.

Section 12. - SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS AND LAND USES

The acreage of land, exclusive of the acreage of home gardens for use on the farm, devoted during the 1941 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be classified as soil-depleting. Land on which a volunteer crop is harvested will be classified as though the crop had been planted.

(1) Corn, including sweet corn and popcorn, planted for any purpose (except sown corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop).

(2) Grain sorghums planted for any purpose.

(3) Sugar beets, cow beets, or mangels, planted for any purpose.

(4) Potatoes planted for any purpose.

(5) Annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose.

(6) Perennial vegetables, strawberries, commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, artichokes, mint, or hemp harvested for any purpose.

(7) Field beans and field peas (other than cow peas) planted for any purpose, except Canadian field peas when not harvested for grain or matured as grain.

(8) English peas (garden peas) planted for any purpose.

(9) Tobacco harvested for any purpose.

(10) The acreage planted to cotton.

(11) Broomcorn planted for any purpose.

(12) Soybeans harvested for grain or seed or when seed matures, except in the counties of Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard in Missouri.

(13) Flax planted for any purpose except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner or in the restoration land area or other designated areas when matched acre for acre by biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses seeded alone in a workmanlike manner. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

(14) Wheat planted (acreage planted to wheat) on a wheat-allotment farm.

(15) Wheat matured as grain on a non-wheat-allotment farm. Wheat harvested for hay on a non-wheat-allotment farm, except (1) when grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes, or (2) when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner.

(16) Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, mixtures of these crops, or wheat mixtures matured as grain, except when payment is earned by use of such crops for soil-building practices (23), and (24), section 11. Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, mixtures of these crops, or wheat mixtures harvested for hay except (1) when grown in mixtures containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes, or (2) when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner.

(17) Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed.

(18) Sweet sorghums, when harvested for any purpose except in Nebraska and South Dakota; when harvested for grain, seed, or syrup in Nebraska and South Dakota; and when harvested for silage in the commercial-corn area in Nebraska and South Dakota.

(19) Land summer-fallowed in any area and not protected from wind and water erosion by methods approved by the State committee.

(20) Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not controlled sufficiently to prevent the lowering of the land's productivity or increasing weed growth on adjacent land, or on which the county committee determines that wind or water erosion is not controlled sufficiently to prevent the lowering of the land's productivity.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously in 1941 to two or more of the soil-depleting crops specified in this section planted in alternate rows or hills will be divided among the crops on the basis of that fractional part of the land devoted to each.

In order for a portion of a field not to be classified as soil-depleting, the portion must be in a solid block contiguous to the side or end of the field and the line between such portion and the remaining portion of the field must be straight, except that such line may be on the contour on fields that are contour-farmed. However, if a soil-depleting crop and a nondepleting crop are grown on an acreage in alternate rows or separate rows, spaced not less than the same distance apart as the rows of the soil-depleting crop are ordinarily spaced, the acreage will be divided between the crops on the basis of the fractional part of the land devoted to each.

Section 13. - DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

a. Acreage allotments. - The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm for general crops or any crop for which a special allotment is determined will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that they are determined to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the crops in 1941. This determination will be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment. Any person who receives a portion of a crop as a fixed commodity payment will not be regarded for that reason as receiving a share of the crop.

If any crop for which a payment or deduction is computed is not grown on the farm in 1941, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bod diseases, the net payment or net deduction for the crop will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers, as the county committee determines that such persons would have been entitled to share in the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested in 1941.

In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm outside the range combination area, and percentage shares are shown in Section II of the Combination Farm Share Agreement (form ACP-95) and the form is signed by all persons who are entitled to receive a share of the crops, the share of each person in the net payment or net deduction for the crops will be that indicated on form ACP-95.

In cases where two or more separately-owned tracts of land comprise a farm in the range combination area, and all persons who are entitled to receive a share of the crops agree as shown by their signatures on the application for payment, the share of each such person in the net payment or net deduction for the crops shall be that share which the county committee determines fairly reflects the contribution of each such person to performance for the crops.

If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm in 1941 is less than 80 percent of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm and the acreage of cotton which is or would have been grown by any tenant or sharecropper in 1941 is not substantially proportionate to the acreage of cotton which such tenant or sharecropper would normally grow, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the cotton agree, as shown by their signatures on the application for payment or a separate statement, the net payment or net deduction computed for cotton for the farm will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the cotton crop if the entire cotton allotment had been planted and harvested in 1941, but in no event will the acreage share so determined for any person be less than such person's acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1941.

b. Soil-building practices and Restoration Land. The net payment earned by carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If the county committee determines that more than one person has carried out practices on the farm, the payment will be divided in the proportion that each person contributed to the total cost of the practices. All persons who have contributed to a practice carried out on a particular acreage will be deemed to have contributed equally to carrying out the practice unless they satisfy the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In that event the payment for the practice will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed.

The payment for restoration land in section 10 will be made to the person who is the owner of the land as of June 30, 1941, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment shall be made to the cash tenant as of such date.

The deduction for failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous programs will be divided among the persons who the county committee determines were responsible for the failure to maintain the practices in the proportion that the county committee finds such persons were responsible.

c. Proration of net deductions. If for any farm the sum of the net payments for all persons exceeds the sum of the net deductions for all persons, the sum of the net deductions will be prorated among the persons for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments. If for any farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, no payment will be made and the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section 14.--INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm will be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less will be increased to \$1.00;
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 will be increased by 40 percent;
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more will be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of Payment Computed		Increase in	Amount of Payment Computed		Increase In
		Payment			Payment
\$1 to \$1.99.....	:	\$0.40	\$32 to \$32.99.....	:	\$10.40
\$2 to \$2.99.....	:	.80	\$33 to \$33.99.....	:	10.60
\$3 to \$3.99.....	:	1.20	\$34 to \$34.99.....	:	10.80
\$4 to \$4.99.....	:	1.60	\$35 to \$35.99.....	:	11.00
\$5 to \$5.99.....	:	2.00	\$36 to \$36.99.....	:	11.20
\$6 to \$6.99.....	:	2.40	\$37 to \$37.99.....	:	11.40
\$7 to \$7.99.....	:	2.80	\$38 to \$38.99.....	:	11.60
\$8 to \$8.99.....	:	3.20	\$39 to \$39.99.....	:	11.80
\$9 to \$9.99.....	:	3.60	\$40 to \$40.99.....	:	12.00
\$10 to \$10.99.....	:	4.00	\$41 to \$41.99.....	:	12.10
\$11 to \$11.99.....	:	4.40	\$42 to \$42.99.....	:	12.20
\$12 to \$12.99.....	:	4.80	\$43 to \$43.99.....	:	12.30
\$13 to \$13.99.....	:	5.20	\$44 to \$44.99.....	:	12.40
\$14 to \$14.99.....	:	5.60	\$45 to \$45.99.....	:	12.50
\$15 to \$15.99.....	:	6.00	\$46 to \$46.99.....	:	12.60
\$16 to \$16.99.....	:	6.40	\$47 to \$47.99.....	:	12.70
\$17 to \$17.99.....	:	6.80	\$48 to \$48.99.....	:	12.80
\$18 to \$18.99.....	:	7.20	\$49 to \$49.99.....	:	12.90
\$19 to \$19.99.....	:	7.60	\$50 to \$50.99.....	:	13.00
\$20 to \$20.99.....	:	8.00	\$51 to \$51.99.....	:	13.10
\$21 to \$21.99.....	:	8.20	\$52 to \$52.99.....	:	13.20
\$22 to \$22.99.....	:	8.40	\$53 to \$53.99.....	:	13.30
\$23 to \$23.99.....	:	8.60	\$54 to \$54.99.....	:	13.40
\$24 to \$24.99.....	:	8.80	\$55 to \$55.99.....	:	13.50
\$25 to \$25.99.....	:	9.00	\$56 to \$56.99.....	:	13.60
\$26 to \$26.99.....	:	9.20	\$57 to \$57.99.....	:	13.70
\$27 to \$27.99.....	:	9.40	\$58 to \$58.99.....	:	13.80
\$28 to \$28.99.....	:	9.60	\$59 to \$59.99.....	:	13.90
\$29 to \$29.99.....	:	9.80	\$60 to \$185.99.....	:	14.00
\$30 to \$30.99.....	:	10.00	\$186 to \$199.99.....	:	(1)
\$31 to \$31.99.....	:	10.20	\$200 and over.....	:	(2)

(1) Increase to \$200.

(2) No increase.

Section 15.--PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.

The total of all payments for the 1941 programs under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate for farms and ranching units located within a single State will not exceed \$10,000. The total of all such payments to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate upon farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) will not exceed \$10,000. These limitations will be applied prior to the deduction for association expense in the county or counties for which the particular payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in

adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation, or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, or trust, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

Section 16. - DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

(a) Other farms in the same county.--A landlord's or tenant's share of the net deduction for the farm will be deducted from his share of any payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farms in the same county.

(b) Other farms in the State.--If the net deductions computed for a landlord or tenant for any farms in a county exceed the net payments computed for him on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions will be deducted from the payment computed for him for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and the practices adopted on the farms for which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section 17. - CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, potash, and other materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished in lieu of payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm. Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made from any payment due the grantee on this farm or any other farm.

If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction will be made for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material.

The deductions for materials or for misuse of materials will be deducted from payment due the person who obtained the materials on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of deduction exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary.

Section 18. - GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

(a) Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.
(1) All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1941 program may be withheld or required to be returned; (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any

of the purposes of the 1941 or previous agricultural conservation programs; (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or (c) if for grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is found contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1941 program and the amount of the payment which will be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case include, but are not limited to, the following cases:

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Amount to be withheld or refunded</u>
(1) A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed-rent tenant, either by oral or written lease, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1941 program.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.
(2) A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the customary rental, a sum of money or anything or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator for the farm.
(3) A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1941 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop,	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers of payments to which they are entitled.

- (4) A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

- (5) A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual but substantially offsets such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

All payments which have been or otherwise would be made to a person who adopts such practices.

- (6) A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise (in which a particular individual is interested) carried on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is in position to control the operations or policies of such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by such person's individual operations.

The individual's payments shall be forfeited and the payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with his interest in such enterprise.

- (7) A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person for such overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

- (8) A person rents land for cash, standing or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.
- (9) A person participates in the production of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the production of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished either machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the production of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)
- (10) A tenant in settling his obligations under a rental contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord the whole or any part of any payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule is subject to the approval of the Regional Director.
- (11) A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops produced on the rented land.

The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops produced.

The whole of any payment for the farm which has been or otherwise would be made to such tenant. There shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by the landlord the whole of the payment for all of his farms under the program involved; Provided, however, where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.

- (12) A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a cotton marketing card or fails to file any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to cotton marketing quotas for the 1940-41 or 1941-42 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file such report results in erroneous or incomplete records pertaining to any farm in connection with cotton marketing quotas and fails to complete or correct such records.

The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person with respect to the farm.

(2) No payments other than payments for restoration land and soil-building practices will be computed for any farm which is not being operated in 1941. A farm will not be considered as operated in 1941 unless

(a) An acreage of land equal to at least one-half of the acreage in the soil-depleting allotments for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (1) Seeded to a crop for harvest in 1941.
- (2) A crop (other than wild hay) is harvested in 1941.
- (3) Summer fallowed in 1941.
- (4) Devoted in 1941 to seeded legumes or grasses (legumes or grasses seeded in a workmanlike manner in 1941, other than those seeded in the fall of 1941 will be counted).
- (5) Seeded to small grains to be pastured in 1941 (other than small grains seeded in the fall of 1941).

(b) the State committee finds that normal cropping operations were prevented by conditions beyond the control of the operator, or

(c) upon recommendation of the State committee, the Regional Director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1941.

b. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1941 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1940 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program for the farm will not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 had been continued in 1941, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves it.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1941 is less than the average number on the farm during the three years 1938 to 1940, and this reduction would increase the payments that otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator will not be greater than the amount that otherwise would be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves it.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1941 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation) the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1941 program.

c. Assignments.--Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1941 program may assign the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1941. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on ACP-69 in accordance with instructions in ACP-70 and unless it is entitled to priority.

d. Use of soil-conserving crops for market.--The A. A. A. will announce the counties in which (1) the number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds by more than 5 percent the normal number of such cows; (2) the acres retired from soil-depleting crops exceed 5 percent of the normal acreage of such crops and exceed 1,000 acres; and (3) the average number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds three cows per farm and exceeds three cows per 160 acres of farm land.

In such counties, payments will not be made upon any farm on which: (1) More than 10 percent of the milk or milk products produced on the farm are disposed of for market; (2) the number of dairy cows exceeds the normal number by more than two; and (3) the acreage of cropland and restoration land devoted to soil-depleting crops is less than normal and any part of the soil-conserving crops grown upon the acreage shifted from soil-depleting crops is used for feeding cows for the production of milk or milk products for market.

As used in this subsection, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged. The term does not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity is deemed to be consumed on the

farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household. As used in this subsection, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland, except those classified as soil-depleting in section 12.

2. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.

In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was notified on the official allotment notice of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the final acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the final acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity, unless the acreage actually planted exceeds the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only for the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued.

(f) No payment will be made to any person who knowingly exceeds the cotton allotment for any farm.

g. Administrative expense for the program in the counties will be deducted pro rata from farm payments.

Section 19. - APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

a. Farms for which payment will be made. - A net payment will be computed for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program (NCR-503) is executed for the farm, and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941 outside the range combination area, and on or before June 1, 1941, in the range combination area.

If for any farm NCR-503 is not executed and received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if for such farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions. Such prorated deductions will be deducted from any net payment computed for such persons for any farm.

b. Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1942.

c. Applications for other farms. If a person applies for payment on one farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of crops produced on another farm in the county, he must make application

for payment on all such farms. Upon request by the State committee any person will file with the committee any information it may request regarding any other farm in the State on which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or which he rents to another.

Section 20 - APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment, normal or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment for the farm. The county committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of the written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the North Central Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee will also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee of subsequent appeal will be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section 21 - APPLICABILITY

The provisions of the 1941 program are not applicable to (1) Adair County, Iowa and any other county for which a special program is in effect in 1941; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (3) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to certain lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land includes that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

February 15, 1941

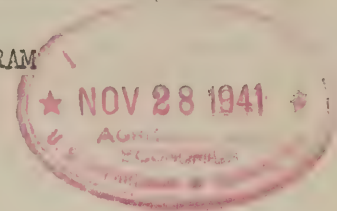
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOR THE

NORTH CENTRAL REGION



CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
1. Definitions	2
2. Allotments, yields, and productivity indexes.	5
3. General and total soil depleting.	5
4. Wheat.	6
5. Corn.	7
6. Commercial Vegetables.	10
7. Tobacco.	11
8. Potatoes.	11
9. Cotton.	12
10. Restoration Land.	12
11. Soil-building payments, and practices.	14
12. Soil-depleting crops and land uses.	17
13. Division of payments and deductions.	19
14. Increase in small payments.	20
15. Payments limited to \$10,000.	21
16. Deductions incurred on other farms.	22
17. Conservation materials.	22
18. General provisions relating to payments.	22
19. Application for payment.	28
20. Appeals.	29
21. Applicability.	29

The fundamental purposes of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1941 are: (1) To conserve and improve the soil resources of the Nation; (2) to stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers; and (3) to help farmers secure their fair share of the national income.

The program provides for payments to farmers to help them pay at least part of the cost of carrying out these purposes by diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops and by adopting soil-building practices.

The program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and other acts. The provisions of the program are subject to such laws affecting the program as Congress may enact and are dependent upon the appropriation of funds by Congress. The amounts of the payments will be within the limits determined by those funds, by distribution of the funds according to the Act, and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and deduction for any commodity or other item may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent as an adjustment for participation.

For all purposes relating to the 1941 program, farming operations and practices carried out during the program year, October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941, except conservation materials applied during 1940 for which credit was claimed under the 1940 program, will be deemed to have been carried out in 1941, but any acreage of land seeded in the fall of 1941 to a small-grain crop will not for that reason be regarded as having been devoted to that crop in 1941.

Section 1.--DEFINITIONS

(1) North Central Region means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

(2) State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such States.

(3) County Committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such county.

(4) Community committee means the group of persons elected within any township to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in the township.

(5) Outside the range combination area farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops. A farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land if the county committee determines that: (a) the entire area of land is operated by the one person as part of one unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; (b) the separately owned tracts constitute a farming unit for the operator and will be regarded in the community as constituting one farm in 1941.

In the range combination area, farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land operated by one person as a farming or ranching unit, including land owned by different persons and including tracts field-rented to other persons.

A tract of land will not be considered as a farm unless (1) it contains at least 3 acres of farm land, other than timber or waste land, or (2) the gross income normally obtained each year from the production of crops on the land (other than timber products) is at least \$100.

A farm is regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling on the farm, it is regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(6) Cropland means farm land which in 1940 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding restoration land, and any land which constitutes, or will constitute, if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community and excluding also any land in commercial orchards.

Land that was not devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops seeded in regular rotation, will not be considered as in regular rotation in 1940, unless such land is suitable for the production of soil-depleting crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating; is definitely equal to or superior to the land in the community used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops; if tilled will not become a serious wind or water erosion hazard; and will in the normal course of the crop rotation on the farm be used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

However, in the restoration land area, land that never has been tilled will not be classified as cropland. Land previously classified as restoration land, later reclassified as noncrop open pasture or range land, and then plowed or cropped, will not be classified as cropland. Furthermore, land which has been tilled but cropping of which has been abandoned since January 1, 1936, due to subnormal productivity or severe wind or water erosion, should in no case be classified as cropland.

Land that was devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of crops should be considered noncropland if it is no longer cropped or suitable to the production of soil-depleting crops, by reason of severe erosion, lack of clearing or draining, or discontinuance of irrigation, and is inferior to the land in the farm used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to the productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops.

Land devoted to forest trees on January 1, 1941, will be considered as noncropland unless it has been devoted since January 1, 1936, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops.

(7) The Range Combination Area consists of the following counties in South Dakota: Armstrong, Bennett, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Gregory, Haakon, Hand, Harding, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Shannon, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Walworth, Washabaugh, Washington, and Ziebach. The range conservation program is combined with the agricultural conservation program in the range combination area.

(8) Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof.

(9) Landlord means a person who owns land and operates it or rents it to another person.

(10) Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the crops produced on that land.

(11) Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced on that farm.

(12) Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) including range land in the range combination area, but excluding range land outside the range combination area, on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(13) Grazing capacity of noncrop open pasture land means the number of animal units which such land will sustain on a 12-month basis over a period of years without decreasing the stand of grass or other grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

(14) Animal unit means the unit of measurement used to denote grazing capacity. An animal unit as used herein shall be equal to 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, 2 colts, or the equivalent.

(15) Special crop means corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, or commercial vegetables.

(16) Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

Section 2.--ALLOTMENTS; YIELDS, AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES

The county committee will determine the following with the assistance of the community committee in accordance with instructions in NCR-510: Total soil-depleting allotments; productivity indexes; acreage allotments for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and commercial vegetables; and normal yields for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and potatoes.

The allotments, yields, and productivity indexes will be determined on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments where necessary to reflect a change in type of farming operations, change in farm land, change in cropland acreage, or other unusual conditions. Special provisions are applicable to cotton.

Section 3.--GENERAL AND TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING

(1) General crops means all crops and land uses classified as soil-depleting, except sugar beets for sugar and the crops for which a separate payment or deduction is computed for the farm. Corn on a non-corn-allotment farm, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, potatoes on a non-potato-allotment farm in a commercial potato county, and vegetables on a non-vegetable-allotment farm in a commercial vegetable county will be considered as such special crops for the purpose of dividing any net deductions for such crops, and will also be considered as general crops for the purpose of dividing the net payment or net deduction for general crops.

(2) Non-general-allotment farm means a farm:

(a) For which no total soil-depleting allotment or a zero allotment is determined, or

(b) For which a total soil-depleting allotment (excluding the cotton allotment or permitted acreage) of less than 20 acres is determined and the acreage of soil-depleting crops is greater than the sum of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment and (2) the acreages for which special crop deductions are computed, except a farm which the county committee determines was operated as a general allotment farm

(3) Payment:

(a) General Allotment Farms. - \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre in the total soil-depleting allotment in excess of (1) the special allotments for

which payments are computed for the farm, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm.

(b) Non-general-allotment Farms. - The payment for general crops is regarded as part of the allowance for soil-building practices.

(4) Deduction:

(a) General Allotment Farms. - \$8.00 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment, and (2) acreages for which special crop deductions are computed.

(b) Non-general-allotment Farms. - \$8.00 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) 20 acres, (2) the acreages for which special crop deductions are computed, and (3) the cotton allotment or permitted acreage determined for the farm.

(5) The deductions for failure to prevent wind and water erosion, cropping restoration land, and breaking out native sod will be regarded as deductions for general crops.

Section 4.--WHEAT

(1) Non-wheat-allotment farm means a farm:

(a) For which no wheat allotment or a zero wheat allotment is determined, or

(b) For which a wheat allotment of less than 10 acres is determined and the acreage planted to wheat is greater than the allotment.

(2) Acreage planted to wheat means:

(a) The acreage seeded to wheat alone;

(b) The acreage of volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941;

(c) In Illinois and South Dakota any acreage seeded to a mixture containing wheat;

(d) In Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, any acreage seeded to a mixture containing wheat, except any mixture classified as a Wheat Mixture under paragraph (3); and

(e) In Minnesota (i) one-half of the acreage seeded to a mixture containing by weight 25 percent or more of wheat and 25 percent or more of flax, and (ii) any other acreage seeded to any other mixture containing wheat, except any mixture classified as a Wheat Mixture under paragraph (3).

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to wheat. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess wheat acreage.

(3) Wheat Mixture means a mixture of wheat and other small grains (excluding vetch and in Minnesota excluding flax) containing when seeded less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or, except in Michigan, not less than 25 percent by weight of rye or barley, which are seeded in the same operation and may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop could not be harvested as wheat for grain or seed. In designated States and areas, a mixture of oats, barley, or certain other crops with wheat, which is seeded in the fall, will not be considered as a wheat mixture. An acreage will not be considered as having been devoted to a wheat mixture if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is permitted to reach maturity.

(4) Payment.--- 8 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment. On a non-wheat-allotment farm, no payment will be computed at the wheat rate for the wheat allotment determined for the farm, but payment will be computed on the wheat allotment acreage at the rate for general crops as provided in Section 3.

(5) Deduction:

(a) Wheat-allotment Farms.--- 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment.

(b) Non-wheat-allotment Farm.--- 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre of wheat classified as soil-depleting in excess of 10 acres.

Section 5.---CORN

(1) Commercial corn area means counties which have produced an average of at least 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land during the past 10 years. It also includes bordering counties containing townships producing and likely to produce an average of 450 bushels of corn per farm and

4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land.

The counties in the North Central Region in this area are:

- Illinois: All counties except Franklin, Jefferson, and Williamson.
- Indiana: All counties except Brown, Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Ohio, Perry, and Switzerland.
- Iowa: All Counties
- Michigan: Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, Monroe, St. Joseph, Washtenaw, and Wayne.
- Minnesota: Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Martin, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Scott, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Wabasha, Waseca, Washington, Watonwan, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine.
- Missouri: Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cooper, Daviess, De Kalb, Dunklin, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Johnson, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Marion, Mason, Mercer, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, New Madrid, Nodaway, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, St. Charles, St. Clair, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shelby, Stoddard, Vernon, and Worth.
- Nebraska: All counties except Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Holt, Hooker, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux, Thomas, and Wheeler.
- Ohio: All counties except Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Gallia, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Hocking, Jefferson, Lake, Lawrence, Mahoning, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Portage, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington.
- South Dakota: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

Wisconsin: Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Richland, Rock, Sauk, and Walworth.

(2) Non-corn-allotment farm means a farm in the commercial corn area:

(a) For which no corn allotment or zero corn allotment is determined, or

(b) For which a corn allotment of less than 10 acres is determined and the acreage planted to corn is greater than the allotment.

(3) Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed. All or any part of any corn acreage destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no corn is produced on the acreage, which is replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, with prior approval of the county committee, may be considered as not having been planted.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess corn may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to corn. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess corn acreage.

(4) Payment.-- 9 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of corn for the farm for each acre in the corn allotment. On a non-corn-allotment farm, no payment will be computed at the corn rate for the corn allotment determined, but payment will be computed on the corn allotment acreage at the rate for general crops as provided in Section 3.

(5) Deduction:

(a) Corn-allotment Farms.-- 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment.

(b) Non-corn-allotment Farms.-- 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of 10 acres.

Section 6 - COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

(1) Commercial vegetable county means a county for which the 1938 or 1939 acreage of commercial vegetables (other than Irish potatoes) was 400 acres or more planted on farms on which three acres or more of commercial vegetables were planted.

The following counties have been designated as commercial vegetable counties:
ILLINOIS: Cook, DuPage, Kankakee, Lake, Madison, Peoria, St. Clair, Union, Will.

INDIANA: Elkhart, Jasper, Johnson, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo.

IOWA: Muscatine, Scott.

MICHIGAN: Allegan, Barry, Bay, Berrien, Cass, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Mecosta, Monroe, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ottawa, St. Clair, Saginaw, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne.

MINNESOTA: Dakota, Freeborn, Hennepin, Ramsey.

MISSOURI: Jackson, Jefferson, St. Louis.

OHIO: Ashtabula, Butler, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Erie, Franklin, Hamilton, Hardin, Henry, Huron, Lake, Lawrence, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Montgomery, Pickaway, Portage, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Washington, Wayne.

WISCONSIN: Brown, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Racine, Waukesha.

(2) Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm; except (1) such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm; (2) the acreage contracted for seed or harvested for seed; (3) lima beans grown as a field crop for harvest as dry beans; (4) cabbage, tomatoes, peas, lima beans, squash, cucumbers, stringbeans, and sweet corn grown for canning; (5) dried beans, cowpeas, black-eyed peas, bulbs and flowers, pumpkins, artichokes, watermelons, and strawberries; and (6) cantaloupes and sweet potatoes in all States except Iowa. All or any part of any vegetable acreage destroyed by flood, freeze, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no vegetables are produced on the acreage, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to vegetables on the farm, with prior approval of the county committee, may be considered as not having been planted.

(3) Adjustment of allotments. For any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables is less than 80 percent of the allotment originally determined for commercial vegetables, such allotment will be adjusted to be equal to 125 percent of the acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm, unless the county committee determines that the acreage of such vegetables was less than 80 percent of the allotment because of flood or drought.

(4) Payment: \$1.30 for each acre in the commercial

vegetable acreage allotment determined for the farm.

(5) Deduction: (Farms in commercial vegetable counties)
\$20.00 per acre of commercial vegetables in excess of the
larger of the commercial vegetable allotment for the farm or three
acres.

Section 7. - TOBACCO

(1) Payment. The following number of cents per pound of the
normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the
tobacco allotment for each of the following kinds of tobacco:

	<u>Cents per lb.</u>
(a) Burley.....	.8
(b) Dark air-cured.....	1.0
(c) Cigar filler and binder.....	.8

(2) Deduction. 8 cents per pound of the normal yield
for the farm for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the
applicable tobacco allotment.

Section 8. - POTATOES

(1) Commercial potato county means a county designated by the
A.A.A. as a county normally producing a substantial quantity of Irish
potatoes for market.

The following counties have been designated as commercial potato counties:

MICHIGAN: Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Barry, Bay, Berrien, Calhoun, Cass
Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Ingham, Ionia,
Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee,
Livingston, Macomb, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm,
Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, Otsego, Presque Isle, St. Clair,
Saginaw, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, Wexford.

MINNESOTA: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago,
Clay, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Freeborn, Hennepin, Hubbard,
Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Kittson, Mahanomen, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Morrison,
Mower, Norman, Otter Tail, Pine, Pennington, Polk, Ramsey, Red Lake, Roseau,
St. Louis, Sherburne, Todd, Wadena, Washington, Wilkin, Winona, Wright.

MISSOURI: Clay, Ray, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA: Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Dawes, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts
Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux.

OHIO: Ashtabula, Columbiana, Erie, Fulton, Geauga, Hardin, Lorain, Lucas
Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Sandusky, Stark, Trumbull, Wayne.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Codington, Deuel, Hamlin.

WISCONSIN: Adams, Barron, Chippewa, Columbia, Dodge, Forest, Juneau, Langlade,
Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Portage, Racine,
Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara.

(2) Acreage planted to potatoes means the acreage of land on which potatoes are planted except when grown in home gardens for use on the farm. All or any part of any potato acreage destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no potatoes are produced on the acreage, which is later replaced, with prior approval of the county committee, by other acreage planted to potatoes on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted.

(3) Payment. 2.3 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in the potato allotment.

(4) Deduction. (Farms in commercial potato counties)
30 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or three acres.

Section 9. - COTTON

(1) Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except (1) any acreage in excess of the allotment disposed of before the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed or within ten days after notice of the amount of excess acreage, whichever is later, and (2) any acreage on which substantially all of the cotton produced is determined to be cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length.

(2) Payment. 1.37 cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton acreage allotment.

(3) Deductions. 4 cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton acreage allotment or, in the case of a farm on which cotton is planted in 1941 and on which cotton was not planted in 1938, 1939, or 1940, for each acre in excess of its permitted acreage.

Section 10. - RESTORATION LAND

(1) Restoration land area consists of all counties in Nebraska and South Dakota except the following:

Nebraska: Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, and York.

South Dakota: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Codington, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

(2) Restoration land means farm land in the restoration land area which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and which is designated by the county committee as land on which, because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions, a permanent vegetative cover should be restored.

(3) Farm Restoration Land - Restoration land will be designated by the county committee with the assistance of the community committees in accordance with instructions contained in MCR-510RL, on the basis of the land in the farm which was designated as restoration land under the 1940 program and any additional land in the farm which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, but on which because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions a permanent vegetative cover should be restored. New restoration land will be designated only on a farm which is operated by the owner or where such designation has been approved by the owner in the case of a tenant-operated farm.

The county committee will designate practices to be applied to restoration land determined to be in need of additional practices. Land formerly designated as restoration land shall be reclassified as noncrop pasture or range land unless the county committee determines, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, that a permanent vegetative cover has not been restored. Land formerly designated as restoration land may, if such land was improperly designated, be restored to its former cropland status, with the approval of the State committee, when offset by an equal acreage of land in the county which is properly designated for 1941 for the first time as restoration land.

(4) Payment - 15 cents per acre for each acre of restoration land designated for the farm.

(5) Deduction - (regarded as deductions for general crops):

(a) Cropping Restoration Land. \$3.00 for each acre of restoration land and any land previously designated as restoration land which has been reclassified as noncrop open pasture land or range land, which is plowed or tilled in 1941 for any purpose other than tillage practices to protect the land from wind erosion or tillage operations in connection with the seeding of an approved nondepleting cover crop or permanent grass mixture.

(b) Failure to Prevent Wind and Water Erosion. \$1.00 for each acre of land in the restoration land area for which there are not carried out in 1941 conservation methods specified by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

(c) Breaking Out Native Sod. \$3.00 for each acre of native sod or any other land in the restoration land area on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established, broken out during the program year, except the acreage broken out with the approval of the county committee for planting trees or as a good farming practice for which an acreage of cropland other than restoration land is restored to permanent vegetative cover.

Section 11. - SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS AND PRACTICES.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

(a) Soil-building Allowance. The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that will be made for carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of the following, but if the sum of the maximum payments for the farm, exclusive of the tree-planting payment in paragraph (b), is less than \$20, the amount determined under this paragraph (a) will be increased by the amount of the difference.

(1) 50 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm.

(2) \$1.80 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm.

(3) A county flat rate per acre of noncrop open pasture land in the farm, based upon 2 cents per acre of such pasture land in the county, plus 90 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity but not less than 8 cents times the number of such acres, or 8 cents times 2,000 acres, whichever is smaller.

(4) 70 cents for each acre in the commercial vegetable allotment for the farm.

(5) Non-general-allotment Farms. \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre in the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm in excess of the sum of (a) the special crop allotments for which payments are computed for the farm and (b) the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm.

(6) 45 cents per acre for each acre of restoration land for the farm.

(b) Special tree planting allowance. In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be computed for each farm for planting trees.

(c) Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs. A deduction will be made in any case where the county committee, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous agricultural conservation programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1941 contrary to good farming practice. The deduction will be an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1941 program for a similar amount of such practices.

(d) Soil-building practices. The soil-building practices which are designated as applicable in any State or area and which the county committee determines are adapted and should be encouraged in any area may qualify for payment at rates determined for the State or area. If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "any State . . . agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Payment will not be made for soil-building practices applicable only in the restoration land area which are carried out on irrigated land except as specifically provided. In the range combination area all soil-building practices must be approved for the farm by the county committee prior to the time the practices are started.

Soil-building practices carried out with the use of equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service will not, by virtue of the use of such equipment, be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency. No payment will be made for planting trees furnished by the Forest Service in connection with the Prairie States Forestry Project.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS:

Ground limestone applied for soil-building payment must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. It must not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone, with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, so that (1) not less than 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; or (2) not less than 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and the multiplication of the percentage of calcium carbonate (equivalent) times the percentage of ground limestone that will pass through an 8-mesh sieve equals not less than .7200. If ground limestone does not meet such requirements for fineness and calcium carbonate, payment may be made for 1 ton of ground limestone if such larger quantity (not less than 2,250 pounds) is applied as the county committee determines is the equivalent of 1 ton meeting such requirements.

The rate of payment will be as follows for counties or areas designated as counties or areas in which the average cost of bulk ground limestone or its equivalent delivered to the farm is:

(a)	Not more than \$2.00 per ton	\$1.50 per ton
(b)	More than \$2.00 but not more than \$2.75 per ton	\$2.00 " "
(c)	More than \$2.75 but not more than \$3.25 per ton	\$2.50 " "
(d)	More than \$3.25 but not more than \$3.75 per ton	\$3.00 " "
(e)	More than \$3.75 but not more than \$4.25 per ton	\$3.50 " "
(f)	More than \$4.25 but not more than \$4.75 per ton	\$4.00 " "

No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

In order to be eligible for payment, all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover must be made with adapted red clover seed, and all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa must be made with adapted alfalfa seed, the origin of which must be certified. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in Canada and in the following States will be regarded as adapted:

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in the following counties of the following States will also be regarded as adapted. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umtilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler in the State of Oregon; the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman, in the State of Washington. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in counties in Oregon and Washington other than those enumerated in this paragraph and alfalfa grown in Oklahoma will be regarded as adapted if certification is made by the State Crop Improvement Association of the State where the seed was produced that the seed was produced in the state and was produced from parent seed of Ohio red clover or Tennessee anthracnose-resistant red clover, or parent seed of hardy adapted alfalfa and if the certification tag attached to the seed is filed with the county committee in cases where quantities of 100 pounds or more are purchased.

Section 12. - SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS AND LAND USES

The acreage of land, exclusive of the acreage of home gardens for use on the farm, devoted during the 1941 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be classified as soil-depleting. Land on which a volunteer crop is harvested will be classified as though the crop had been planted.

- (1) Corn, including sweet corn and popcorn, planted for any purpose (except sown corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums planted for any purpose.
- (3) Sugar beets, cow beets, or mangels, planted for any purpose.
- (4) Potatoes planted for any purpose.
- (5) Annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose.
- (6) Perennial vegetables, strawberries, commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, artichokes, mint, or hemp harvested for any purpose.
- (7) Field beans and field peas (other than cow peas) planted for any purpose except in designated areas, Canadian field peas when not harvested for grain or matured as grain.
- (8) English peas (garden peas) planted for any purpose.
- (9) Tobacco harvested for any purpose.
- (10) The acreage planted to cotton.

(11) Broomcorn planted for any purpose.

(12) Soybeans harvested for grain or seed or when seed matures, except in the counties of Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard in Missouri.

(13) Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

(14) Wheat planted (acreage planted to wheat) on a wheat-allotment farm.

(15) Wheat matured as grain on a non-wheat-allotment farm. Wheat harvested for hay on a non-wheat-allotment farm, except (1) when grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes, or (2) when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner.

(16) Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, mixtures of these crops, or wheat mixtures matured as grain, except when payment is earned by use of such crops as go-down crops for soil-building practices. Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, mixtures of these crops, or wheat mixtures harvested for hay except (1) when grown in mixtures containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes, or (2) when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner.

(17) Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed.

(18) Sweet sorghums, when harvested for any purpose except in Nebraska and South Dakota; when harvested for grain, seed, or syrup in Nebraska and South Dakota; and when harvested for silage in the commercial-corn area in Nebraska and South Dakota.

(19) Land summer-fallowed in any area and not protected from wind and water erosion by methods approved by the State committee.

(20) Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not controlled sufficiently to prevent the lowering of the land's productivity or increasing weed growth on adjacent land, or on which the county committee determines that wind or water erosion is not controlled sufficiently to prevent the lowering of the land's productivity.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously in 1941 to two or more of the soil-depleting crops specified in this section planted in alternate rows or hills will be divided among the crops on the basis of that fractional part of the land devoted to each.

In order for a portion of a field not to be classified as soil-depleting, the portion must be in a solid block contiguous to the side or end of the field and the line between such portion and the remaining portion of the field must be straight, except that such line may be on the contour on fields that are contour-farmed. However, if a soil-depleting crop and a nondepleting crop are grown on an acreage in alternate rows or separate rows, spaced not less than the same distance apart as the rows of the soil-depleting crop are ordinarily spaced, the acreage will be divided between the crops on the basis of the fractional part of the land devoted to each.

All or any part of any acreage of corn, potatoes, or any general soil-depleting crop which is destroyed before maturity by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator so that no such crop is produced on the acreage, may be considered as not having been devoted to a soil-depleting crop for purposes of determining the total acreage of soil-depleting crops if replaced with prior approval of the county committee by other acreage devoted to a soil-depleting crop.

Section 13. - DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

a. Acreage allotments. - The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm for general crops or any crop for which a special allotment is determined will be divided among the landlords, tenants and sharecroppers in the proportion that they are determined to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the crops in 1941. This determination will be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment. Any person who receives a portion of a crop as a fixed commodity payment will not be regarded for that reason as receiving a share of the crop.

If any crop for which a payment or deduction is computed is not grown on the farm in 1941, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction for the crop will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers, as the county committee determines that such persons would have been entitled to share in the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested in 1941.

In cases where two or more separately-owned tracts of land comprise a farm and all persons who are entitled to receive a share of the crops agree as shown by their signatures on the application for payment, the share of each such person in the net payment or net deduction for the crops (shall be that share which the county committee determines fairly reflects the contribution of each such person to performance for the crops.)

If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm in 1941 is less than 80 percent of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm and the acreage of cotton which is or would have been grown by any tenant or sharecropper in 1941 is not substantially proportionate to the acreage of cotton which such tenant or sharecropper would normally grow, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree, as shown by their signatures on the application for payment or a separate statement, the net payment or net deduction computed

for cotton for the farm will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire cotton allotment had been planted and harvested in 1941, but in no event will the acreage share so determined for any person be less than such person's acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1941.

b. Soil-building practices and Restoration Land. The net payment earned by carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If the county committee determines that more than one person has carried out practices on the farm, the payment will be divided in the proportion that each person contributed to the total cost of the practices. All persons who have contributed to the practices carried out on the farm will be deemed to have contributed equally to carrying out the practice unless they satisfy the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In that event the payment for the practice will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed.

The payment for restoration land in section 10 will be made to the person who is the owner of the land as of June 30, 1941, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment shall be made to the cash tenant as of such date.

The deduction for failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous programs will be divided among the persons who the county committee determines were responsible for the failure to maintain the practices in the proportion that the county committee finds such persons were responsible.

c. Proration of net deductions. If for any farm the sum of the net payments for all persons exceeds the sum of the net deductions for all persons, the sum of the net deductions will be prorated among the persons for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments. If for any farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, no payment will be made and the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payment will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section 14.--INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm will be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less will be increased to \$1.00;
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 will be increased by 40 percent;

(c) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more will be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of Payment Computed		Increase in Payment	Amount of Payment Computed		Increase in Payment
\$1 to \$1.99.....	:	\$0.40	\$32 to \$32.99.....	:	\$10.40
\$2 to \$2.99.....	:	.80	\$33 to \$33.99.....	:	10.60
\$3 to \$3.99.....	:	1.20	\$34 to \$34.99.....	:	10.80
\$4 to \$4.99.....	:	1.60	\$35 to \$35.99.....	:	11.00
\$5 to \$5.99.....	:	2.00	\$36 to \$36.99.....	:	11.20
\$6 to \$6.99.....	:	2.40	\$37 to \$37.99.....	:	11.40
\$7 to \$7.99.....	:	2.80	\$38 to \$38.99.....	:	11.60
\$8 to \$8.99.....	:	3.20	\$39 to \$39.99.....	:	11.80
\$9 to \$9.99.....	:	3.60	\$40 to \$40.99.....	:	12.00
\$10 to \$10.99.....	:	4.00	\$41 to \$41.99.....	:	12.10
\$11 to \$11.99.....	:	4.40	\$42 to \$42.99.....	:	12.20
\$12 to \$12.99.....	:	4.80	\$43 to \$43.99.....	:	12.30
\$13 to \$13.99.....	:	5.20	\$44 to \$44.99.....	:	12.40
\$14 to \$14.99.....	:	5.60	\$45 to \$45.99.....	:	12.50
\$15 to \$15.99.....	:	6.00	\$46 to \$46.99.....	:	12.60
\$16 to \$16.99.....	:	6.40	\$47 to \$47.99.....	:	12.70
\$17 to \$17.99.....	:	6.80	\$48 to \$48.99.....	:	12.80
\$18 to \$18.99.....	:	7.20	\$49 to \$49.99.....	:	12.90
\$19 to \$19.99.....	:	7.60	\$50 to \$50.99.....	:	13.00
\$20 to \$20.99.....	:	8.00	\$51 to \$51.99.....	:	13.10
\$21 to \$21.99.....	:	8.20	\$52 to \$52.99.....	:	13.20
\$22 to \$22.99.....	:	8.40	\$53 to \$53.99.....	:	13.30
\$23 to \$23.99.....	:	8.60	\$54 to \$54.99.....	:	13.40
\$24 to \$24.99.....	:	8.80	\$55 to \$55.99.....	:	13.50
\$25 to \$25.99.....	:	9.00	\$56 to \$56.99.....	:	13.60
\$26 to \$26.99.....	:	9.20	\$57 to \$57.99.....	:	13.70
\$27 to \$27.99.....	:	9.40	\$58 to \$58.99.....	:	13.80
\$28 to \$28.99.....	:	9.60	\$59 to \$59.99.....	:	13.90
\$29 to \$29.99.....	:	9.80	\$60 to \$185.99.....	:	14.00
\$30 to \$30.99.....	:	10.00	\$186 to \$199.99.....	:	(1)
\$31 to \$31.99.....	:	10.20	\$200 and over	:	(2)

(1) Increase to \$200.

(2) No increase.

Section 15.—PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.

The total of all payments for the 1941 programs under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate for farms and ranching units located within a single State will not exceed \$10,000. The total of all such payments to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate upon farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) will not exceed \$10,000. These limitations will be applied prior to the deduction for association expense in the county or counties for which the particular payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1941 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation, or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, or trust, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

Section 16. - DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

(a) Other farms in the same county. -- A landlord's or tenant's share of the net deduction for the farm will be deducted from his share of any payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farms in the same county.

(b) Other farms in the State. -- If the net deductions computed for a landlord or tenant for any farms in a county exceed the net payments computed for him on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions will be deducted from the payment computed for him for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and the practices adopted on the farms for which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section 17. -- CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, potash, and other materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished in lieu of payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm. Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made from any payment due the grantee on this farm or any other farm.

If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction will be made for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material.

The deductions for materials or for misuse of materials will be deducted from payment due the person who obtained the materials on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of deduction exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary.

Section 18. - GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

(a) Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.

(1) All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1941 program may be withheld or required to be returned; (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 or previous agricultural conservation programs; (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting,

in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or (c) if for grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is found contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1941 program and the amount of the payment which will be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case include, but are not limited to, the following cases:

Practice

Amounts to be withheld
or refunded

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed-rent tenant, either by oral or written lease, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1941 program. | The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm. |
| (2) A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the customary rental, a sum of money or anything or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper. | The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator for the farm. |
| (3) A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1941 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers of payments to which they are entitled. | The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm. |

(4) A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

(5) A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual but substantially offsets such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

All payments which have been or otherwise would be made to a person who adopts such practices.

(6) A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise (in which a particular person is interested) carried on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is in position to control the operations or policies of such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust or other business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by such person's individual operations.

Such person's payments shall be forfeited and the payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with his interest in such enterprise.

(7) A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person for such over-planting if the farms were in the same state.

(8) A person rents land for cash, standing or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops produced on the rented land.

- (9) A person participates in the production of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the production of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished either machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the production of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)
- The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the State committee determines was such person's interest in the crops produced.
- (10) A tenant in settling his obligations under a rental contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule is subject to the approval of the Regional Director.
- The whole of any payment for the farm which has been or otherwise would be made to such tenant. There shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by the landlord the whole of the payment for all of his farms under the program involved: Provided, however, where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's payments shall be withheld or recovered.
- (11) A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.
- The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.
- (12) A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a cotton marketing card or fails to file any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to cotton marketing quotas for the 1940-41 or 1941-42 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file such report results in erroneous or incomplete records pertaining to any farm in connection with cotton marketing quotas and fails to complete or correct such records.
- The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person for the farm.

(2) No payments other than payments for restoration land and soil-building practices will be computed for any farm which is not being operated in 1941. A farm will not be considered as operated in 1941 unless

(a) An acreage of land equal to at least one-half of the acreage in the soil-depleting allotments for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (1) Seeded to a crop for harvest in 1941.
- (2) A crop (other than wild hay) is harvested in 1941.
- (3) Summer fallowed in 1941.
- (4) Devoted in 1941 to seeded legumes or grasses (legumes or grasses seeded in a workmanlike manner in 1941, other than those seeded in the fall of 1941 will be counted).
- (5) Seeded to small grains to be pastured in 1941 (other than small grains seeded in the fall of 1941).

(b) the State committee finds that normal cropping operations were prevented by conditions beyond the control of the operator, or

(c) Upon recommendation of the State committee, the Regional Director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1941.

b. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1941 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1940 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program for the farm will not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 had been continued in 1941, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves it.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1941 is less than the average number on the farm during the three years 1938 to 1940, and this reduction would increase the payments that otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator will not be greater than the amount that otherwise would be paid, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves it.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1941 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation) the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any

other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1941 program.

c. Assignments.--Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1941 program may assign the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1941. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on ACP-69 in accordance with instructions in ACP-70.

d. Use of soil-conserving crops for market.--The A. A. A. will announce the counties in which (1) the number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds by more than 5 percent the normal number of such cows; (2) the acres retired from soil-depleting crops exceed 5 percent of the normal acreage of such crops and exceed 1,000 acres; and (3) the average number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds three cows per farm and exceeds three cows per 160 acres of farm land.

In such counties, payments will not be made upon any farm on which: (1) More than 10 percent of the milk or milk products produced on the farm are disposed of for market; (2) the number of dairy cows exceeds the normal number by more than two; and (3) the acreage of cropland and restoration land devoted to soil-depleting crops is less than normal and any part of the soil-conserving crops grown upon the acreage shifted from soil-depleting crops is used for feeding cows for the production of milk or milk products for market.

As used in this subsection, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged. The term does not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity is deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household. As used in this subsection, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland, except those classified as soil-depleting in section 12.

e. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.
In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was notified on the official allotment notice of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the final acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the final acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the

acreage allotment for such commodity, unless the acreage planted exceeds the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only for the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued.

f. No payment will be made to any person who knowingly exceeds the cotton allotment for any farm.

g. Administrative expense for the program in the counties will be deducted pro rata from farm payments.

h. In determining the ownership of a farm where an offer to purchase is accepted or an option or similar instrument for the purchase of a farm is executed prior to the time of harvest or prior to the time the landlord's application is approved by the county committee, whichever is the earlier, the purchaser shall be regarded as the owner of the farm when the offer to purchase is accepted or the option is exercised, or other instrument is executed and delivered, unless the seller reserves the right to the landlord's share of the crops on the farm.

Section 19. - APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

a. Farms for which payment will be made. - A net payment will be computed for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program (NCR-503) is executed for the farm, and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941 outside the range combination area, and on or before June 1, 1941, in the range combination area.

If for any farm NCR-503 is not executed and received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if for such farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions. Such prorated deductions will be deducted from any net payment computed for such persons for any farm.

b. Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1942.

c. Applications for other farms. If a person applies for payment on one farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of crops produced on another farm in the county, he must make application for payment on all such farms. Upon request by the State committee any person will file with the committee any information it may request regarding any other farm in the State on which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or which he rents to another.

Section 20 - APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment, normal or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment for the farm. The county committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of the written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the North Central Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee will also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee of subsequent appeal will be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section 21 - APPLICABILITY

The provisions of the 1941 program are not applicable to (1) Adair County, Iowa and any other county for which a special program is in effect in 1941; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (3) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to certain lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land includes that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

ILLINOIS

Contents

Section	Page
1. Definitions.	2
2. Allotments, yields, and productivity indexes.	5
3. General and total soil-depleting.	5
4. Wheat.	6
5. Corn.	7
6. Cotton.	8
7. Tobacco.	9
8. Commercial vegetables.	9
9. Soil-building payments and practices.	10
10. Soil-depleting crops.	19
11. Division of payments and deductions.	20
12. Increase in small payments.	22
13. Payments limited to \$10,000.	23
14. Deductions incurred on other farms.	24
15. Conservation materials.	24
16. General provisions relating to payments.	24
17. Application for payment.	30
18. Appeals.	30
19. Applicability.	31

The fundamental purposes of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1941 are: (1) to conserve and improve the soil resources of the Nation; (2) to stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers; and (3) to help farmers secure their fair share of the national income.

The program provides for payments to farmers to help them pay at least part of the cost of carrying out these purposes by diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops and by adopting soil-building practices.

The program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended. The provisions of the program are subject to such laws affecting the program as Congress may enact and are dependent upon the appropriation of funds by Congress. The amounts of the payments will be within the limits determined by those funds, by distribution of the funds according to the Act, and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and deduction for any commodity or other item may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent as an adjustment for participation.

For all purposes relating to the 1941 program, farming operations and practices carried out during the program year, October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941, except conservation materials applied during 1940 for which credit was claimed under the 1940 program, will be deemed to have been carried out in 1941, but any acreage of land seeded in the fall of 1941 to a small-grain crop will not for that reason be regarded as having been devoted to that crop in 1941.

Section 1. - DEFINITIONS

(1) North Central Region means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

(2) State committee means the group of persons designated within the State to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in the State.

(3) County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such county.

(4) Community committee means the group of persons elected within any township to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in the township.

(5) Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

If the operator and all the owners entitled to share in the crops request and agree, a farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land if the county committee determines that:

- (a) The entire area of land is operated by the one person as part of one unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land;

- (b) The yields and productivity of the differently owned tracts do not vary substantially;
- (c) The combination is not being made for the purpose of increasing acreage allotments or primarily for the purpose of effecting performance; and
- (d) The separately owned tracts constitute a farming unit for the operator and will be regarded in the community as constituting one farm in 1941.

A tract of land will not be considered as a farm unless (1) it contains at least 3 acres of farm land, other than timber or waste land, or (2) the gross income normally obtained each year from the production of crops on the land is at least \$100.

A farm is regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling on the farm, it is regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(6) Cropland means farm land which in 1940 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute, if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community and excluding also any land in commercial orchards.

Land that was not devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops seeded in regular rotation, will not be considered as in regular rotation in 1940, unless such land is suitable for the production of soil-depleting crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating; is definitely equal to or superior to the land in the community used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops; if tilled will not become a serious wind or water erosion hazard; and will in the normal course of the crop rotation on the farm be used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

Land that was devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of crops should be considered noncropland if it is no longer cropped or suitable to the production of soil-depleting crops, by reason of severe erosion, lack of clearing or draining, or discontinuance of irrigation, and is inferior to the land in the farm used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to the productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops.

Land devoted to forest trees on January 1, 1941, will be considered as noncropland unless it has been devoted since January 1, 1936, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops.

(7) Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof.

(8) Landlord means a person who owns land and operates it or rents it to another person.

(9) Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the crops produced on that land.

(10) Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop, or its proceeds, produced on that farm.

(11) Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(12) Animal Unit means the unit of measurement used to denote grazing capacity. An animal unit as used herein shall be equal to 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, 2 colts, or the equivalent.

(13) Special crop means corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, or commercial vegetables.

(14) Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

Section 2. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES

The county committee will determine the following with the assistance of the community committee in accordance with instructions in NCR-510: Total soil-depleting allotments; productivity indexes; acreage allotments for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and commercial vegetables; and normal yields for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and potatoes. The allotments, yields, and productivity indexes will be determined on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments where necessary to reflect a change in type of farming operations, change in farm land, change in cropland acreage, or other unusual conditions. Special provisions apply to cotton.

Section 3. GENERAL AND TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING

(1) General crops means all crops and land uses classified as soil-depleting, except sugar beets for sugar and the crops for which a

separate payment or deduction is computed for the farm. Corn on a non-corn-allotment farm, wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, and vegetables on a non-vegetable-allotment farm in a commercial vegetable county will be considered as such special crops for the purpose of dividing any net deductions for such crops, and will also be considered as general crops for the purpose of dividing the net payment or net deduction for general crops.

(2) Non-general-allotment farm means a farm:

- (a) For which no total soil-depleting allotment or a zero allotment is determined, or
- (b) For which a total soil-depleting allotment (excluding the cotton-allotment) of less than 20 acres is determined and the acreage of soil-depleting crops is greater than the sum of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment and (2) the acreages for which special crop deductions are computed, except a farm which the county committee determines was operated as a general-allotment farm.

(3) Payment:

- (a) General Allotment Farms - \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre in the total soil-depleting allotment in excess of (1) the special allotments for which payments are computed for the farm, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm.
- (b) Non-general-allotment Farms - The payment for general crops is regarded as part of the allowance for soil-building practices.

(4) Deductions:

- (a) General Allotment Farms - \$8.00 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment, and (2) acreages for which special crop deductions are computed.
- (b) Non-general-allotment Farms - \$8.00 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) 20 acres, and (2) the acreages for which special crop deductions are computed, and (3) the cotton allotment or permitted acreage determined for the farm.

Section 4. WHEAT

(1) Non-wheat-allotment farm means a farm:

- (a) For which no wheat allotment or a zero wheat allotment is determined, or
- (b) For which a wheat allotment of less than 10 acres is determined and the acreage planted to wheat is greater than the allotment.

(2) Acreage planted to wheat means:

- (a) The acreage seeded to wheat alone;
- (b) The acreage of volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941; and
- (c) Any other acreage seeded to a mixture containing wheat.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to wheat. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess wheat acreage before these dates.

(3) Payment - _____ cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment. On a non-wheat-allotment farm, no payment will be computed at the wheat rate for the wheat allotment determined for the farm, but payment will be computed on the wheat allotment acreage at the rate for general crops as provided in Section 3.

(4) Deduction:

- (a) Wheat-allotment Farms - 8 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment.
- (b) Non-wheat-allotment Farms - 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre of wheat classified as soil-depleting in excess of 10 acres.

Section 5. CORN

(1) Commercial corn area means counties which have produced an average of at least 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land during the past 10 years. It also includes bordering counties containing townships producing and likely to produce an average of 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land. With the exception of Franklin, Jefferson, and Williamson, all Illinois counties are in the commercial corn area.

(2) Non-corn-allotment farm means a farm in the commercial corn area:

- (a) For which no corn allotment or a zero corn allotment is determined, or
- (b) For which a corn allotment of less than 10 acres is determined and the acreage planted to corn is greater than the allotment.

(3) Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed. All or any part of any corn acreage destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no corn is produced on the acreage, which is replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, with prior approval of the county committee, may be considered as not having been planted.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain or forage is produced. However, no excess corn may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to corn. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess corn acreage before that date.

(4) Payment - 9 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of corn for the farm for each acre in the corn allotment. On a non-corn-allotment farm, no payment will be computed at the corn rate for the corn allotment determined for the farm, but payment will be computed on the corn allotment acreage at the rate for general crops as provided in Section 3.

(5) Deduction:

- (a) Corn-allotment Farms - 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment.
- (b) Non-corn-allotment Farms - 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of 10 acres.

Section 6. COTTON

(1) Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except (1) any acreage in excess of the allotment disposed of before the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed or within ten days after notice of the amount of excess acreage, whichever is later, and (2) any acreage on which substantially all of the cotton produced is determined to be cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length.

(2) Payment - \$1.37 cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton acreage allotment.

(3) Deduction - 4 cents per pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton acreage allotment or in the case of a farm on which cotton is planted in 1941 and on which cotton was not planted in 1938, 1939, or 1940, for each acre in excess of its permitted acreage.

Section 7. TOBACCO

(1) Payment - The following number of cents per pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the tobacco allotment for each of the following kinds of tobacco:

	<u>Cents per lb.</u>
(a) Burley8
(b) Dark air-cured	1.0
(c) Cigar filler and binder8

(2) Deduction - 8 cents per pound of the normal yield for the farm for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment.

Section 8. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

(1) Commercial vegetable county means a county for which the 1938 or 1939 acreage of commercial vegetables (other than Irish potatoes) was 400 acres or more planted on farms on which three acres or more of commercial vegetables were planted. The commercial vegetable counties in

Illinois are Cook, Du Page, Kankakee, Lake, Madison, Peoria, Saint Clair, Union, and Will.

(2) Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm.
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Cantaloupes	Cabbage for canning
Cowpeas	Watermelons	Tomatoes for canning
Pumpkins	Black-eyed peas	Peas for canning
Artichokes	Sweet potatoes	Lima beans for canning
Strawberries	Bulbs and flowers	Squash for canning
		Sweet corn for canning

(3) Adjustment of allotments. For any farm on which the acreage of commercial vegetables is less than 80 percent of the allotment originally determined for commercial vegetables, such allotment will be adjusted to be not greater than 125 percent of the acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm, unless the county committee determines that the acreage of such vegetables was less than 80 percent of the allotment because of flood or drought.

(4) Payment - \$1.30 for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment determined for the farm.

(5) Deduction - (Farms in commercial vegetable counties)
\$20.00 per acre of commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment for the farm or three acres.

Section 9. SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS AND PRACTICES

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

(a) Soil-building Allowance. The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that will be made for carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of the following, but if the sum of the

maximum payments for the farm, exclusive of the tree-planting payment in paragraph (b), is less than \$20, the amount determined under this paragraph (a) will be increased by the amount of the difference.

- (1) 50 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm.
- (2) \$1.80 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
- (3) A county flat rate per acre of noncrop open pasture land in the farm based upon 2 cents per acre of such pasture land in the county, plus 90 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity.
- (4) 70 cents for each acre in the commercial vegetable allotment for the farm.
- (5) Non-general-allotment Farms - \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for each acre in the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm in excess of the sum of (a) the special crop allotments for which payments are computed for the farm and (b) the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm.

(b) Special tree-planting allowance. In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be computed for each farm for planting trees.

(c) Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs. A deduction will be made in any case where the county committee, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous agricultural conservation programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1941 contrary to good farming practice. The deduction will be an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1941 program for a similar amount of such practices.

(d) Soil-building practices. Such of the soil-building practices listed in the following schedule as the county committee determines are adapted to any area and should be encouraged in such area may qualify for payment at rates not greater than the rates indicated therein. If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State

or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "any State . . . agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Soil-building practices carried out with the use of equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service will not, by virtue of the use of such equipment, be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency. No payment will be made for planting trees furnished by the Forest Service in connection with the Prairie States Forestry Project.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

(1) Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, lespedeza, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid or its equivalent - \$1.50
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50
- (c) 100 pounds of superphosphate containing 20 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid or its equivalent - 62 cents.
- (d) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash or its equivalent - \$1.00
- (e) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock or colloidal phosphate - 30 cents.

(2) Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) - 50 cents.

(3) Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. It must not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone, with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, so that (1) not less than 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; or (2) not less than 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and the multiplication of the percentage of calcium carbonate (equivalent) times the percentage of ground limestone that will pass through an 8-mesh sieve equals not less than .7200.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; 2750 pounds of limestone screenings; 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines of which 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent; one ton of by-product of lead mines with the lead separated out by the water table method and the sludge ground so that the product applied contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate and 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties:

Bond, Brown, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Edwards, Effingham,
Fayette, Fulton, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, Marion,
Mason, Perry, Richland, Schuyler, Shelby, Wabash,
Washington, Wayne, White, and Williamson - \$2.00 per ton

The application of one ton of ground limestone in all
other counties - \$1.50 per ton

(4) Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents

SEEDINGS

No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

In order to be eligible for payment, all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover must be made with adapted red clover seed, and all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa must be made with adapted alfalfa seed, the origin of which must be certified. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in Canada and in the following States will be regarded as adapted: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho,

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in the following counties of the following States will also be regarded as adapted. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler in the State of Oregon; the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman in the State of Washington. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in counties in Oregon and Washington other than those enumerated in this paragraph and alfalfa grown in Oklahoma will be regarded as adapted if certification is made by the State Crop Improvement Association of the State where the seed was produced that the seed was produced in the State and was produced from parent seed of Ohio red clover or Tennessee anthracnose-resistant red clover, or parent seed of hardy adapted alfalfa and if the certification tag attached to the seed is filed with the county committee in cases where quantities of 100 pounds or more are purchased.

(5) Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, ladino clover, white clover, strawberry clover, Austrian winter peas, winter vetch, fall-seeded crimson clover, lespedeza sericea, or crotalaria - \$1.50 per acre

(6) Bromegrass. Seeding of bromegrass or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half of a full seeding of bromegrass - \$3.00 per acre

(7) Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of credit) - 75 cents per acre

(8) Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual rye-grass, annual sweet clover, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre

(9) Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

(10) Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza - 8 cents per pound

- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or improved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound

(11) Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre

(12) Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development: Not in excess of 2000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.

In excess of 2000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.

- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

(13) Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Credit will be given only if (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

(14) Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, vetch, 1940 fall seedings of rye, barley, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm except on sugar beet land. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it

must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

(15) Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

(16) Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, cowpeas, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife, must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre

EROSION CONTROL

(17) Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet

(18) Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

(19) Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

(20) Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

(21) Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to half

of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no credit is to be allowed on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

(22) Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no credit is to be allowed on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

(23) Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

(24) Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

(25) Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices. If black locust, hedge, or any conifers are planted, at least 1000 trees should be planted per acre on a spacing not greater than 6 by 6 feet - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

(26) Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program) - \$3.00 per acre.

(27) Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife management practices are carried out. Credit will not be given for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

(28) Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Credit will not be allowed for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland) - 35 cents per acre.

ORCHARDS

(29) Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent water erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

(30) Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing

soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.
- (b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

WEED CONTROL

(31) Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, field Bindweed, and quack grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

Section 10. SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	Cotton

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet sorghums		

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Speltz	Small grain mixtures containing
Barley	Rye	no wheat
Emmer	Soybeans	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses, or when grown in mixtures containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes:

Oats	Barley	Small grain mixtures containing
Rye	Emmer	no wheat
	Speltz	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously in 1941 to two or more of the soil-depleting crops specified in this section planted in alternate rows or hills will be divided among the crops on the basis of that fractional part of the land devoted to each.

All or any part of any acreage of corn, potatoes, or any general soil-depleting crop which is destroyed before maturity by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator so that no such crop is produced on the acreage, may be considered as not having been devoted to a soil-depleting crop for purposes of determining the total acreage of soil-depleting crops if replaced with prior approval of the county committee by other acreage devoted to a soil-depleting crop.

Section 11. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

a. Acreage Allotments. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm for general crops or any crop for which a special allotment is determined will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that they are determined to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the crops in 1941. This determination will be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment. Any person who receives a portion of a crop as a fixed commodity payment will not be regarded for that reason as receiving a share of the crop.

If any crop for which a payment or deduction is computed is not grown on the farm in 1941, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction for the crop will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers as the county committee determines that such persons would have been entitled to share in the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested in 1941.

In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm, and percentage shares are shown in Section II of the Combination Farm Share Agreement (Form ACP-95) and the form is signed by all persons who are entitled to receive a share of the crops, the share of each person in the net payment or net deduction for the crops will be that indicated on Form ACP-95.

If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm in 1941 is less than 80 percent of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm, and the acreage of cotton which is or would have been grown by any tenant or sharecropper in 1941 is not substantially proportionate to the acreage of cotton which such tenant or sharecropper would normally grow, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the cotton agree, as shown by their signatures on the application for payment or a separate statement, the net payment or net deduction computed for cotton for the farm will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the cotton crop if the entire cotton allotment had been planted and harvested in 1941, but in no event will the acreage share so determined for any person be less than such person's acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1941.

b. Soil-building practices. The net payment earned by carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If the county committee determines that more than one person has carried out practices on the farm, the payment will be divided in the proportion that each person contributed to the total cost of the practices. All persons who have contributed to the practice carried out on the farm will be deemed to have contributed equally to carrying out the practice unless they satisfy the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In that event the payment for the practice will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed.

The deduction for failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous programs will be divided among the persons who the county committee determines were responsible for the failure to maintain the practices in the proportion that the county committee finds such persons were responsible.

c. Proration of net deductions. If for any farm the sum of the net payments for all persons exceeds the sum of the net deductions for all persons,

the sum of the net deductions will be prorated among the persons for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments. If for any farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, no payment will be made and the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section 12. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm will be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less will be increased to \$1.00;
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 will be increased by 40 percent;
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more will be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of Payment Computed		Increase in : Payment		Amount of Payment Computed		Increase in : Payment	
\$1 to \$1.99.....	:	\$0.40	:	\$32 to \$32.99.....	:	\$10.40	:
\$2 to \$2.99.....	:	.80	:	\$33 to \$33.99.....	:	10.60	:
\$3 to \$3.99.....	:	1.20	:	\$34 to \$34.99.....	:	10.80	:
\$4 to \$4.99.....	:	1.60	:	\$35 to \$35.99.....	:	11.00	:
\$5 to \$5.99.....	:	2.00	:	\$36 to \$36.99.....	:	11.20	:
\$6 to \$6.99.....	:	2.40	:	\$37 to \$37.99.....	:	11.40	:
\$7 to \$7.99.....	:	2.80	:	\$38 to \$38.99.....	:	11.60	:
\$8 to \$8.99.....	:	3.20	:	\$39 to \$39.99.....	:	11.80	:
\$9 to \$9.99.....	:	3.60	:	\$40 to \$40.99.....	:	12.00	:
\$10 to \$10.99.....	:	4.00	:	\$41 to \$41.99.....	:	12.10	:
\$11 to \$11.99.....	:	4.40	:	\$42 to \$42.99.....	:	12.20	:
\$12 to \$12.99.....	:	4.80	:	\$43 to \$43.99.....	:	12.30	:
\$13 to \$13.99.....	:	5.20	:	\$44 to \$44.99.....	:	12.40	:
\$14 to \$14.99.....	:	5.60	:	\$45 to \$45.99.....	:	12.50	:
\$15 to \$15.99.....	:	6.00	:	\$46 to \$46.99.....	:	12.60	:
\$16 to \$16.99.....	:	6.40	:	\$47 to \$47.99.....	:	12.70	:
\$17 to \$17.99.....	:	6.80	:	\$48 to \$48.99.....	:	12.80	:
\$18 to \$18.99.....	:	7.20	:	\$49 to \$49.99.....	:	12.90	:
\$19 to \$19.99.....	:	7.60	:	\$50 to \$50.99.....	:	13.00	:
\$20 to \$20.99.....	:	8.00	:	\$51 to \$51.99.....	:	13.10	:
\$21 to \$21.99.....	:	8.20	:	\$52 to \$52.99.....	:	13.20	:
\$22 to \$22.99.....	:	8.40	:	\$53 to \$53.99.....	:	13.30	:
\$23 to \$23.99.....	:	8.60	:	\$54 to \$54.99.....	:	13.40	:
\$24 to \$24.99.....	:	8.80	:	\$55 to \$55.99.....	:	13.50	:
\$25 to \$25.99.....	:	9.00	:	\$56 to \$56.99.....	:	13.60	:
\$26 to \$26.99.....	:	9.20	:	\$57 to \$57.99.....	:	13.70	:
\$27 to \$27.99.....	:	9.40	:	\$58 to \$58.99.....	:	13.80	:
\$28 to \$28.99.....	:	9.60	:	\$59 to \$59.99.....	:	13.90	:
\$29 to \$29.99.....	:	9.80	:	\$60 to \$185.99.....	:	14.00	:
\$30 to \$30.99.....	:	10.00	:	\$186 to \$199.99.....	:	(1)	:
\$31 to \$31.99.....	:	10.20	:	\$200 and over.....	:	(2)	:

(1) Increase to \$200.

(2) No increase.

SECTION 13. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments for the 1941 programs under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate for farms and ranching units located within a single State will not exceed \$10,000. The total of all such payments to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate upon farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) will not exceed \$10,000. These limitations will be applied prior to the deduction for association expense in the county or counties for which the particular payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1941 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation, or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, or trust, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

SECTION 14. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

- a. Other farms in the same county. A landlord's or tenant's share of the net deduction for the farm will be deducted from his share of any payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farms in the same county.
- b. Other farms in the State. If the net deductions computed for a landlord or tenant for any farms in a county exceed the net payments computed for him on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions will be deducted from the payment computed for him for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and the practices adopted on the farms for which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

SECTION 15. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, and other materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished in lieu of payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm. Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made from any payment due the grantee on this farm or any other farm.

In the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction will be made for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material.

SECTION 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

- a. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.
(1) All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1941 program may be withheld or required to be returned;

(a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 or previous agricultural conservation programs; (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or (c) if for grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is found contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1941 program and the amount of the payment which will be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case include, but are not limited to, the following cases:

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Amount to be withheld or refunded</u>
(1) A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed-rent tenant, either by oral or written lease, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1941 program.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.
(2) A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the customary rental, a sum of money or anything or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator for the farm.
(3) A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1941 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop,	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers of payments to which they are entitled.

- (4) A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

- (5) A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual but substantially offsets such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

All payments which have been or otherwise would be made to a person who adopts such practices.

- (6) A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise (in which a particular person is interested) carried on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is in position to control the operations or policies of such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by such person's individual operations.

Such person's payments shall be forfeited and the payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with his interest in such enterprise.

- (7) A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person for such overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

- (8) A person rents land for cash, standing or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops produced on the rented land.

- (9) A person participates in the production of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the production of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished either machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the production of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop).

The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the State committee determines was such person's interest in the crops produced.

- (10) A tenant in settling his obligations under a rental contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule is subject to the approval of the Regional Director.

The whole of any payment for the farm which has been or otherwise would be made to such tenant. There shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by the landlord the whole of the payment for all of his farms under the program involved; Provided, however, where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

- (11) A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

(12) A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a cotton marketing card or fails to file any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to cotton marketing quotas for the 1940-41 or 1941-42 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file such report results in erroneous or incomplete records pertaining to any farm in connection with cotton marketing quotas and fails to complete or correct such records.

The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person for the farm.

(2) No payments other than payments for soil-building practices will be computed for any farm which is not being operated in 1941. A farm will not be considered as operated in 1941 unless

(a) an acreage of land equal to at least one-half of the acreage in the soil-depleting allotments for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

1. Seeded to a crop for harvest in 1941.
2. A crop (other than wild hay) is harvested in 1941.
3. Summer fallowed in 1941.
4. Devoted in 1941 to seeded legumes or grasses (legumes or grasses seeded in a workmanlike manner in 1941, other than those seeded in the fall of 1941 will be counted).
5. Seeded to small grains to be pastured in 1941 (other than small grains seeded in the fall of 1941).

(b) The State committee finds that normal cropping operations were prevented by conditions beyond the control of the operator, or

(c) upon recommendation of the State committee, the Regional Director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1941.

b. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1941 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1940 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program for the farm

will not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlörd or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 had been continued in 1941, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves it.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1941 is less than the average number on the farm during the three years 1938 to 1940, and this reduction would increase the payments that otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator will not be greater than the amount that otherwise would be paid, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves it.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1941 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation) the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1941 program.

g. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1941 program may assign the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1941. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on ACP-69 in accordance with instructions in ACP-70.

d. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotments. In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was notified on the official allotment notice of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the final acreage allotment for that commodity, and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the final acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity, unless the acreage planted exceeds the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only for the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued.

e. No payment will be made to any person who knowingly exceeds the cotton allotment for any farm.

f. Administrative expense for the program in the counties will be deducted pro rata from farm payments.

g. In determining the ownership of a farm where an offer to purchase is accepted or an option or similar instrument for the purchase of a farm is executed prior to the time of harvest or prior to the time the landlord's application is approved by the county committee, whichever is earlier, the purchaser shall be regarded as the owner of the farm when the offer to purchase is accepted or the option is exercised, or other instrument is executed and delivered, unless the seller reserves the right to the landlord's share of the crops on the farm.

Section 17. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

a. Farms for which payment will be made. A net payment will be computed for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program (NCR-503) is executed for the farm, and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If for any farm NCR-503 is not executed and received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if for such farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions. Such prorated deductions will be deducted from any net payment computed for such persons for any farm.

b. Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1942.

c. Applications for other farms. If a person applies for payment on one farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of crops produced on another farm in the county, he must make application for payment on all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person will file with the committee any information it may request regarding any other farm in the State on which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or which he rents to another.

Section 18. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) Any soil-depleting acreage allotment, normal or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building allowance; (c) The division of payment; or (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment for the farm. The county committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of the written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such

decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the North Central Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee will also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee of subsequent appeal will be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section 19. APPLICABILITY

The provisions of the 1941 program are not applicable to (1) any county for which a special program is in effect in 1941; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (3) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to certain lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Association.

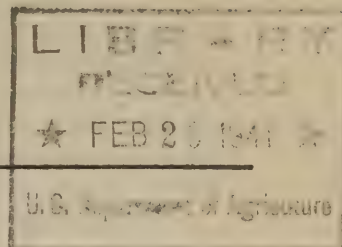
The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons, if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land includes that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

N75B
yes,

NCR-501-Indiana

January 15, 1941.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division



1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOR INDIANA

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of an abundance.

Farmers in Indiana who cooperate in the 1941 program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. Corn 9 cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. Wheat 8 cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. Tobacco - Cents per pound of normal yield.
 - (a) Burley .8 cents.
 - (b) Cigar .8 cents.
 - (c) Dark 1.0 cents.
4. Commercial Vegetables \$1.30 per acre.
5. General Soil-Depleting Crops \$1.10 per acre,
adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a nongeneral allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a nonallotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A nonallotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment 50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Commercial vegetable allotment 70 cents per acre.
4. Noncrop open pasture land - A county flat rate per acre.
5. Nongeneral allotment farms - The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE-PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Indiana farmers may earn their soil-building allowance by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods:

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, lespedeza, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50.
- (c) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (d) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock or colloidal phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) - 50 cents.

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, calcium carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of one ton of ground limestone - \$1.50 (per ton)

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

SEEDINGS

5. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, Austrian winter peas, fall-seeded crimson clover, or winter vetch -
\$1.50 per acre.
6. Bromegrass. Seeding of bromegrass or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half of a full seeding of bromegrass -
\$3.00 per acre.
7. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment -
75 cents per acre.
8. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, or mixtures of such varieties -
75 cents per acre.
9. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop -
40 cents per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

10. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:
 - (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza -
8 cents per pound.
 - (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures -
15 cents per pound.
11. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes or grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage -
35 cents per acre.
12. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workman-like manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development: Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

13. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on non-crop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

14. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1940 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms, or wheat mixtures. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre.

15. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan Grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

16. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, and wheat mixtures. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

17. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

18. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

19. Rip-Rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

20. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart - 75 cents per acre.

21. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sewn, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

22. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 -

20 cents per acre.

23. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided; (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

24. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained by September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

25. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

26. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for wind-break if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good-tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good-tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

27. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program.) - \$3.00 per acre.

28. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

29. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting place, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland.) - 35 cents per acre.

ORCHARDS

30. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent water erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

31. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

32. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Johnson grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting:

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet Sorghums		

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Speltz	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Rye	Wheat mixtures
Emmer	Soybeans	Wheat on a nonwheat allotment farm

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses, or when grown in mixtures containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes:

Oats	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat on a nonwheat
Barley	Small grain mix- tures	allotment farm

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm.
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Cantaloupes	Cabbage for canning
Cowpeas	Watermelons	Tomatoes for canning
Pumpkins	Black-eyed peas	Peas " "
Artichokes	Sweet Potatoes	Lima beans " "
Strawberries	Bulbs and flowers	Squash " "
		Sweet corn " "

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to landlords and tenants according to their contributions to the practices.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payment, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

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January 15, 1941

NCR-501 Iowa

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

★ NOV 28 1941

1941 Agricultural Conservation Program

FOR IOWA

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in Iowa who cooperate in the 1941 Program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. Corn 9 cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. Wheat 8 cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. Commercial Vegetables \$1.30 per acre.
4. General Soil-Depleting Crops \$1.10 per acre,
adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment
50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Commercial vegetable allotment 70 cents per acre.
4. Noncrop open pasture land A county flat rate per acre.
5. Non-general-allotment farms The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request in approved counties limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out adapted soil-building practices on his farm that he does not ordinarily use. Iowa farmers may earn their soil-building allowances by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods:

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50.
- (c) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (d) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock or colloidal phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) - 50 cents.

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated

lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 1 ton of button dust of which 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties:

Adams, Audubon, Buena Vista, Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmet, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Lyon, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, East Pottawattamie, West Pottawattamie, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Taylor, and Woodbury - \$2.00 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in all other counties: - \$1.50 per ton.

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

SEEDINGS

5. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa or white clover - \$1.50 per acre.

6. Pasture Grasses. Seeding of brome grass or crested wheat grass, or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half of a full seeding of brome grass or crested wheat grass - \$3.00 per acre.

7. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment) - 75 cents per acre.

8. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, dalea, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

9. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

10. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleting pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza - 8 cents per pound not to exceed 75 cents per acre.
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

11. Soil Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grass and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

12. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For concrete or masonry - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

13. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the

furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

14. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1940 fall seedings of rye, or wheat mixtures. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

15. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

16. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

17. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

18. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

19. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

20. Contour Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

21. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

22. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained by September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

23. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation by September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

24. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak if

the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

25. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program) - \$3.00 per acre.

26. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees. - This may be carried out by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941. - \$3.00 per acre.

ORCHARDS

27. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. - \$1.50 per acre.

28. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.
- (b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

WEED CONTROL

29. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, horse nettle, perennial sow thistle, pepper grass, Russian knapweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Hemp
Strawberries	Commercial mustard
Artichokes	Cultivated sunflowers
Sweet sorghums	Commercial bulbs and flowers

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Speltz	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Rye	Wheat mixtures
Emmer	Soybeans	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), which are to be left on the land through the winter, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage.

Oats	Barley	Small grain mixtures
Rye	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
	Speltz	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley, if seeded in the spring.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat and seeded in the spring.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm.
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Watermelons	Cabbage for canning
Cowpeas	Black-eyed peas	Tomatoes " "
Pumpkins	Bulbs and	Peas " "
Artichokes	flowers	Lima beans "
Strawberries		Squash " "
		Sweet corn "

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed. All or any part of any corn acreage destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no corn is produced on the acreage, which is replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, with prior approval of the county committee, may be considered as not having been planted.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county

committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn or spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. This determination will be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords and tenants according to their contribution to the practices.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will

be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payments, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

January 15, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

★ NOV 28 1941

FOR MICHIGAN

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in Michigan who cooperate in the 1941 Program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. <u>Corn</u>	<u>9</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. <u>Wheat</u>	<u>8</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. <u>Potatoes</u>	<u>2.3</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
4. <u>Commercial Vegetables</u>		<u>\$1.30</u> per acre.
5. <u>General Soil-Depleting Crops</u>		<u>\$1.10</u> per acre,
		adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of

all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment
50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Commercial vegetable allotment 70 cents per acre.
4. Noncrop open pasture land A county flat rate per acre.
5. Non-general-allotment farms The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request, in approved counties, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes. Potash will also be furnished in certain counties.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out adapted soil-building practices on his farm that he does not ordinarily use. Michigan farmers may earn their soil-building allowances by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods:

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50.
- (c) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.

(d) The rates of payment per hundred pounds for the following commercial mixed fertilizers containing nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P), and potash (K) are:

	N	P	K	Rate		N	P	K	Rate						
(1)	0	-	20	-	0	\$.62	(5)	0	-	8	-	24	\$.73
(2)	0	-	12	-	12		.61	(6)	0	-	8	-	32		.89
(3)	0	-	20	-	20		1.02	(7)	2	-	12	-	6		.49
(4)	0	-	10	-	20		.71	(8)	2	-	16	-	8		.66

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will have to require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydratedlime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, water-softening-process refuse lime, paper mill refuse lime, or commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; or 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal.

The application of one ton of ground limestone - \$2.00 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents

SEEDINGS

All seedings of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

4. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, ladino clover, white clover, or winter vetch - \$1.50 per acre.

5. Bromegrass. Seeding of bromegrass or a mixture containing white clover, ladino clover, or alfalfa, and not less than one-half of a full seeding of bromegrass - \$3.00 per acre.

6. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment) - 75 cents per acre.

7. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, spring-seeded vetch, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

9. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

10. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand. Applicable only in counties approved by the State committee - \$3.00 per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

11. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

12. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

13. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of the season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart - 75 cents per acre.

14. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

15. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

16. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

17. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

18. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

19. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 1000 evergreen trees per acre for forest purposes (including evergreen shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 650 broad-leaved (hardwood) trees per acre for forest purposes (including broad-leaved shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 transplant trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

20. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 650 evergreen trees or shrubs or 450 hardwood trees or shrubs per acre, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program) - \$3.00 per acre.

21. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of a desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the four years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

22. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide food and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland) - 35 cents per acre.

ORCHARDS

23. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

24. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

25. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, Canadian field peas, winter vetch, or 1940 fall seedings of rye, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

26. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, or sweet sorghum, or mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

27. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, or sweet sorghums, or mixtures of any of these crops or, in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, or mixtures of oats and barley. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

WEED CONTROL

28. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, wild chicory, and perennial sow thistle. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

29. Quack Grass Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, control of seriously infested plots of quack grass by clean tillage if effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941. The

entire farm payment may be earned by carrying out this practice on any farm where the maximum payment that may be earned (excluding the special tree-planting allowance) does not exceed \$20. A payment of \$50 or an amount equal to one-half of the soil-building allowance, whichever is smaller, may be earned by carrying out this practice on any other farm where 50 percent or more of the sum of the cropland and commercial orchard land as determined at the beginning of the program year is devoted to perennial grasses or perennial legumes. (This practice is applicable only in counties in the northern cutover area designated by the State Committee).

\$5.00 per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Grain sorghums
Sweet corn	Cow beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Popcorn	Mangels	English peas (garden peas)
Broomcorn	Field beans	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Potatoes		

Field peas (other than cowpeas) except Canadian field peas not harvested for grain.

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Chicory	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet sorghums		

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Soybeans
Barley	Small grain mixtures
Emmer	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm
Speltz	
Rye	

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses:

Oats	Barley	Small grain mixtures
Rye	Emmer	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment
	Speltz	farm

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat acreage.

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing more than 50 percent rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing more than 50 percent barley, if seeded in the spring.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat and seeded in the spring.

Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm,
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Cantaloupes	Cucumbers for canning
Cowpeas	Watermelons	String beans for canning
Pumpkins	Black-eyed peas	Cabbage for canning
Artichokes	Sweet potatoes	Tomatoes for canning
Strawberries	Bulbs and flowers	Peas for canning
		Lima beans for canning
		Squash for canning
		Sweet corn for canning

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn or spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords and tenants according to their contribution to the practices.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payments, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon application submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

January 15, 1941.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 North Central Division

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1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

U. S. Department of Agriculture

FOR MINNESOTA

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in Minnesota who cooperate in the 1941 Program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. <u>Corn</u>	<u>9 cents</u> per bushel of normal yield.
2. <u>Wheat</u>	<u>8 cents</u> per bushel of normal yield.
3. <u>Potatoes</u>	<u>2.3 cents</u> per bushel of normal yield.
4. <u>Commercial Vegetables</u>	<u>\$1.50</u> per acre.
5. <u>Tobacco</u>	<u>.8 cents</u> per pound of normal yield.
6. <u>General Soil-Depleting Crops</u>	<u>\$1.10</u> per acre, adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment
50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Commercial vegetable allotment .70 per acre.
4. Noncrop open pasture land - a county flat rate per acre.
5. Non-general-allotment farms - the general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request in approved counties, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Minnesota farmers may earn their soil-building allowances by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods;

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50.
- (c) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (d) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) - 50 cents.

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will have to require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, water-softening-process refuse lime, or paper-mill refuse lime.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties:

Dakota, Dodge, Fillmore, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Steele, Wabasha, Washington, and Winona - \$1.50 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties:

Aitkin, Anoka, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Sherburne, Stearns, and Wadena - \$2.00 per ton.

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

SEEDINGS

5. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, or winter vetch - \$1.50 per acre.

6. Pasture Grasses. Seeding permanent grasses or permanent pasture mixtures, containing a full seeding of brome grass, crested wheatgrass, slender wheat grass, western wheatgrass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, or blue stem, or mixtures of such varieties, or mixtures containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half a full seeding of these grasses - \$3.00 per acre.

7. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment) - 75 cents per acre.

8. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, spring-seeded vetch, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

9. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

10. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza - 8 cents per pound.
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound.

11. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

12. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand. (In no case may payment be made for more than 5 acres per farm). Applicable only in counties approved by the State committee - \$3.00 per acre.

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS

13. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, Canadian field peas, winter vetch, 1940 fall seedings of rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

14. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms (except on sugar beet land), and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

15. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide feed and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

16. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

17. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

18. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

19. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

20. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in rows will be spaced so that at the end of the season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart - 75 cents per acre.

21. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

22. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

23. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

24. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

25. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

26. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program) - \$3.00 per acre.

27. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

28. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland)- 35 cents per acre.

ORCHARDS

29. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

30. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

WEED CONTROL

31. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, perennial sow-thistle, Australian field cress, and perennial horse nettle. Payment will also be made for eradication and control of Hoary Alyssum and flowering catchfly in the following counties: Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Itasca, Beltrami, Hubbard, Wadena, Becker, Clearwater, Mahnomen, Marshall, East Polk, Red Lake, and Pennington. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

(a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$6.00 per acre.

(c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	
Field peas (other than cowpeas) except Canadian field peas not harvested for grain		

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Cultivated sunflowers
Strawberries	Hemp	Commercial bulbs and
Artichokes	Mint	flowers
Sweet sorghums	Commercial mustard	

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Soybeans
Barley	Small grain mixtures
Emmer	Wheat mixtures
Speltz	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm
Rye	

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses:

Oats	Barley	Small grain mixtures
Rye	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
	Speltz	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Land summer fallowed in any area and not protected from wind and water erosion.

8. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will be considered as wheat unless they are seeded in the same operation and meet one of the following requirements:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley, if seeded in the spring.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except flax or vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat and seeded in the spring.

A wheat-flax mixture of less than 25 percent wheat will not be classified as wheat. A wheat-flax mixture of 25 percent or more flax and 25 percent or more wheat will be classified as half wheat and half general soil-depleting.

If the crops other than wheat in a wheat mixture fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Sweet corn (except stalks from which ears are sold for canning) used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm,
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Cantaloupes	Cabbage for canning
Cowpeas	Watermelons	Tomatoes for canning
Pumpkins	Black-eyed peas	Peas for canning
Artichokes	Sweet potatoes	Lima beans for canning
Strawberries	Bulbs and flowers	Squash for canning
		Sweet corn for canning

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn or spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords and tenants, according to their contributions to the practices.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payments, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

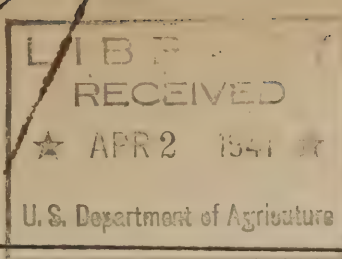
If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

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NCR-501-Missouri

January 15, 1941.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR MISSOURI

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in Missouri who cooperate in the 1941 program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions. Special provisions apply to cotton.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Corn | 9 | cents per bushel of normal yield. |
| 2. | Wheat | 8 | cents per bushel of normal yield. |
| 3. | Cotton | 1.37 | cents per pound of normal yield. |
| 4. | Tobacco - | | Cents per pound of normal yield. |
| | (a) Burley | .8 | cents. |
| | (b) Dark | 1.0 | cents. |
| 5. | Commercial Vegetables | | \$1.30 per acre. |
| 6. | General Soil-Depleting Crops | | \$1.10 per acre, |
| | | | adjusted for productivity. |

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm, excluding the cotton allotment, is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a nongeneral-allotment farm. In that case, the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops, in addition to the acreage in the cotton allotment, may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a nonallotment farm for the crop. In that case, the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A nonallotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment
50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Commercial vegetable allotment 70 cents per acre.
4. Noncrop open pasture land - A county flat rate per acre.
5. Nongeneral-allotment farms - The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request in approved counties, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Missouri farmers may earn their soil-building allowances by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods:

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50.
- (c) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (d) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) - 50 cents.

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, calcium-carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste, or 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines of which 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent.

The application of one ton of ground limestone - \$1.50 (per ton).

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure -

75 cents.

SEEDINGS

5. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, fall-seeded crimson clover, winter vetch, Austrian winter peas, lespedeza sericea, or crotalaria - \$1.50 per acre.

6. Bromegrass. Seeding of bromegrass or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half of a full seeding of bromegrass - \$3.00 per acre.

7. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment) - 75 cents per acre.

8. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

9. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

10. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza -
8 cents per pound,
not to exceed 75 cents per acre.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures -
15 cents per pound,
not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

11. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes, and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

12. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum

free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For concrete or masonry - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

13. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

14. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, winter vetch, Austrian winter peas, 1940 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm, or wheat mixtures. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

15. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

16. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat mixtures, and wheat on nonwheat-allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to

provide food and cover for wildlife, must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

17. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

18. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

19. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

20. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

21. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

22. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

23. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

24. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practices. \$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

25. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program.) - \$3.00 per acre.

26. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on

which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the four years prior to 1941. - \$3.00 per acre.

27. Firebreak Construction. Farm woodland fire protection by the construction of firebreaks. In order to qualify for payment under this practice, the woodland must be protected from burning during the entire program year for which payment is made, and must be protected from adjoining grassland or woodland by a barrier to fire which may be (1) a firebreak at least six feet wide cleared of all inflammable material exposing the mineral soil, or (2) a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres each by a firebreak. No payment shall be made under this practice where controlled burning is practiced. (Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practices (24), (25), and (26) will not qualify under this practice.) (Applicable only in the following counties:) -
10 cents per 100 linear feet of firebreak construction.

Cole	Douglas	Taney	Crawford
Osage	Ozark	Morgan	Phelps
Miller	Howell	Barton	Dent
Camden	Shannon	St. Clair	St. Louis
Laclede	Carter	Dade	Jefferson
Franklin	Hickory	Oregon	Jasper
Moniteau	Polk	Ripley	Newton
Maries	Dallas	Wayne	McDonald
Gasconade	Greene	Butler	Lawrence
Pulaski	Webster	Madison	Barry
Texas	Christian	Ste. Genevieve	Reynolds
Wright	Stone	Bollinger	Iron
			Washington

ORCHARDS

28. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent water erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

29. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.
- (b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

WEED CONTROL

30. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, European or hedge bindweed, and Johnson grass. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

31. Home Gardens. Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family in Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard Counties - \$1.50

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Cotton	Grain sorghums
Sweet corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Popcorn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Broomcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Potatoes	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet sorghums		

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Speltz	Wheat mixtures
Barley	Rye	Wheat on a nonwheat-
Emmer	Small grain mixtures	allotment farm

Soybeans, except in Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard Counties

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses, or when grown in mixtures containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes:

Oats	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat on a nonwheat-
Barley	Small grain mixtures	allotment farm

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Commercial vegetables mean the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm,
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Cantaloupes	Cabbage for canning
Cowpeas	Watermelons	Tomatoes " "
Pumpkins	Black-eyed peas	Peas " "
Artichokes	Sweet potatoes	Lima beans" "
Strawberries	Bulbs and flowers	Squash " "
		Sweet corn for canning

Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except (1) any acreage in excess of the allotment disposed of before the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed or within ten days after notice of the amount of excess acreage, whichever is later, and (2) any acreage on which substantially all of the cotton produced is determined to be cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed. All or any part of any corn acreage destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, so that no corn is produced on the acreage, which is replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, with prior approval of the county committee, may be considered as not having been planted.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. This determination will be made at the time the county committee approves the application

for payment. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers according to their contribution to the practices.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase pay- ment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payments, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

No payment will be made for cotton on a farm on which cotton was not planted in any of the years 1938, 1939, and 1940. If it is determined that any person has knowingly planted cotton in excess of a 1941 cotton allotment, he will not be eligible for any payment under the 1941 program on any farm.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed Farm Plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.

January 15, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOR

NEBRASKA

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in Nebraska who cooperate in the 1941 Program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. Corn 9 cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. Wheat 8 cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. Potatoes 2.3 cents per bushel of normal yield.
4. General Soil-Depleting Crops \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity.
5. Restoration Land 15 cents per acre.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

Farmers in the commercial potato counties may plant three acres or the potato allotment, whichever is larger, without incurring a deduction at the potato rate.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment
50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards
\$1.80 per acre.
3. Noncrop open pasture land - A county flat rate per acre.
4. Restoration land
45 cents per acre.
5. Non-general-allotment farms -- The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE-PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 Program is expected to carry out adapted soil-building practices on his farm that he does not ordinarily use. Nebraska farmers may earn their soil-building

allowance by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods:

STATE-WIDE PRACTICES

1. Phosphate. Application of phosphate with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If phosphate is applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted. 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime.

(a) Counties designated by the State committee in which the average cost delivered to the farm is more than \$2 per ton - \$2.00 per ton.

(b) Other counties - \$1.50 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

4. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa or strawberry clover - \$1.50 per acre.

5. Pasture Grasses. Seeding of permanent grasses or pasture mixtures of brome grass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, or blue stem. Alfalfa, strawberry clover, or white clover may be mixed with the grasses if at least one-half of a full seeding of the grasses is used. \$3.00 per acre.

6. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment)
75 cents per acre.

7. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

9. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures or restoration land with adapted seed of any of the following:

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza -
8 cents per pound.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures -
15 cents per pound.

10. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, 1940 fall seedings of rye, or wheat mixtures. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop -
\$1.50 per acre.

11. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop is not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop -
75 cents per acre.

12. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the

run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941. A good growth of a temporary crop will qualify if the seeding contains perennial grasses - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

13. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips run at right angles to the prevailing winds or on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

14. Contour Farming. Contour farming of intertilled crops, small grain, sorghums, and millet. The deviation of the crop rows from the true contour must not exceed 3 percent nor for a greater continuous distance than 60 feet. The practice will not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent, and the crop stubble, or a good stand of a winter cover crop, must be on the land September 30, 1941 - 15 cents per acre.

15. Deep Subsoiling. Deep subsoiling cropland or land in orchards (the acreage of this practice shall be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width) - 35 cents per acre.

16. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

17. Deferred Grazing. Natural reseeding of fenced noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the growing season, by nongrazing for the period May 15, 1941, to September 30, 1941, on an acreage equal to the number of acres of such pasture required to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period applicable only in designated counties - \$2.00.

18. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullyng; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.

19. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for providing water for livestock or erosion control. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be a sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) For earth or other material moved for each development:

Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.

(b) For concrete or masonry - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

20. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

21. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

22. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

23. Tree Planting. Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

24. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program.) -- \$3.00 per acre.

25. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees. This may be carried out by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

26. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland.) - 35 cents per acre.

27. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

28. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15.00 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.
- (b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

29. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, bindweed, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, and Russian knapweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 -
\$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

SPECIAL PRACTICES FOR USE ONLY IN THE RESTORATION LAND AREA

The restoration land area includes all counties in Nebraska except the following:

Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, and York.

30. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops, provided a good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife is obtained and on the land on September 30, 1941. The crop must not be pastured or harvested for grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

- (a) Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, spring seeded rye, or mixtures of these crops, or, in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures, and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. 75 cents per acre.
- (b) Rye seeded in the fall of 1940 at the normal rate of seeding for grain - \$1.50 per acre.

31. Protecting Restoration Land. Protecting land, which was properly designated as restoration land for the first time in 1939, on which the county committee finds that no soil-building practice is needed in 1941 for the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover - 35 cents per acre.

32. Protecting Summer Fallow. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No payment will be made for this practice on any farm when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion - 35 cents per acre.

33. Protective Listing. Listing unprotected cropland which is in an intertilled crop in 1941 at right angles to the prevailing winds after September 15, 1941, and not later than November 30, 1941 (except when carried out as a part of a seeding operation) - 15 cents per acre.

34. Protective Contouring. Contour listing, deep or shallow subsoiling, except when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation - 25 cents per acre.

35. Pit Cultivation. Pits to be at least 4 inches in depth below surface of soil and constructed so that surface of pit covers at least 25 percent of the ground surface. No payment will be made for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage, or as a part of a seeding operation - 15 cents per acre.

36. Stalks for Soil Protection. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks of sorghums, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, classified as soil-depleting, where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1942 - 35 cents per acre.

37. Spreader Ditches. Construction of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, or the cubic equivalent thereof, for the diversion and spreading of flood water on restoration land, cropland, pasture land, or hay land - 50 cents per 100 linear feet.

38. Springs. Development of springs and seeps for providing livestock water by excavation at the source, provided (1) that the

source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20 and the maximum payment shall be \$100. This practice will be used only for the conservation of water and the improving of pasture land. This practice may be carried out on sites where the water source can be developed and the water conveyed from the source to a storage tank or on sites where the source itself can be developed in such a manner as to be a permanent water supply. The source of all springs must be boxed in with either masonry, concrete, rock, or sound timbers of at least 2 inches in thickness. No development will be approved at farm or ranch headquarters.

(a) Thirty cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel.

(b) Fifty cents per cubic foot in rock formation.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes		Commercial bulbs and flowers

3. Sweet sorghums when harvested for grain, seed, or syrup and in commercial corn counties when harvested for silage.

4. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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5. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Wheat mixtures
Emmer	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm
Speltz	Soybeans

Rye, except in the restoration land area when used for a go-down crop practice.

6. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses:

Oats	Emmer	Small grain mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat mixtures
Barley		Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm

7. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

8. Land summer fallowed in any area and not protected from wind and water erosion.

9. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley, if seeded in the spring.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat and seeded in the spring.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer

wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn or spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to landlords and tenants according to their contributions to the practices. The payment for restoration land will be made to the owner of the land as of June 30, 1941, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment will be made to the cash tenant as of such date.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 Program. No payment, except for soil-building practices and restoration land, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

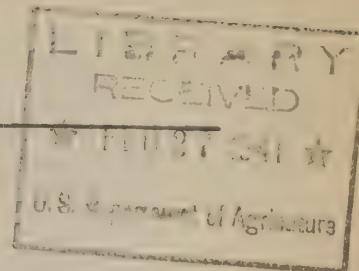
The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

January 15, 1941.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division



1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR OHIO

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in Ohio who cooperate in the 1941 program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. <u>Corn</u>	<u>9</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. <u>Wheat</u>	<u>8</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. <u>Tobacco</u>		Cents per pound of normal yield.
(a) <u>Burley</u>	<u>.8</u>	
(b) <u>Cigar</u>	<u>.8</u>	
4. <u>Potatoes</u>	<u>2.3</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
5. <u>Commercial Vegetables</u>		<u>\$1.30</u> per acre
6. <u>General Soil-Depleting Crops</u>		<u>\$1.10</u> per acre,
		adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be

grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment 50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Commercial vegetable allotment .70 cents per acre.
4. Noncrop open pasture land A county flat rate per acre.
5. Non-general-allotment farms The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE-PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Ohio farmers may earn their soil-building allowance by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, lespedeza, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of superphosphate containing 20 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - 62 cents.
- (b) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (c) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock or colloidal phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties -

Ashtabula, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Geauga, Harrison, Jefferson, Lake, Mahoning, Monroe, Trumbull, and Washington - \$2.50 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties -

Athens, Butler, Clark, Clinton, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Fairfield, Fayette, Gallia, Greene, Guernsey, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Ross, Scioto, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, Vinton, Warren, and Wayne - \$2.00 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in all other counties - \$1.50 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

SEEDINGS

4. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, fall-seeded crimson clover, or winter vetch - \$1.50 per acre.

5. Bromegrass. Seeding of bromegrass or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half of a full seeding of bromegrass - \$3.00 per acre.

6. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment - 75 cents per acre.

7. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

9. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza - 8 cents per pound.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound.

10. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; and (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

12. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1940 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms, or wheat mixtures. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

13. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

14. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or, in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures, and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

15. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

16. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber, check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

17. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock, woven wire, or waste metal along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

18. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remain between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart - 75 cents per acre.

19. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

20. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

21. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

22. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the runoff from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width.

The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941 -

25 cents per 100 linear feet.

23. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

24. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

25. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice

in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program) - \$3.00 per acre.

26. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

27. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland) - 35 cents per acre.

ORCHARDS

28. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent water erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

29. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

WEED CONTROL

30. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following

perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Johnson grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet sorghums		

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Speltz	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Rye	Wheat mixtures
Emmer	Soybeans	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses, or when grown in mixtures

containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes:

Oats	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat on a non-wheat-
Barley	Small grain	allotment farm
	mixtures	

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redbud), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm,
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Watermelons	Peas for canning
Cowpeas	Black-eyed peas	Lima beans for canning
Pumpkins	Sweet potatoes	Squash for canning
Artichokes	Bulbs and flowers	Sweet corn for canning
Strawberries	Cabbage for canning	
Cantaloupes	Tomatoes for canning	

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to landlords and tenants according to their contributions to the practices.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payment, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm on which less than one-half of the total soil-depleting allotment is used for crops planted for pasture or harvest, legume or grass seedings, or crops (other than wild hay) harvested in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

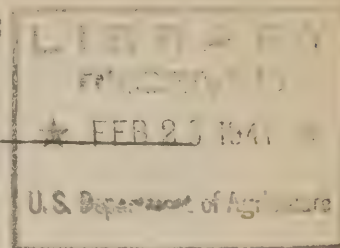
Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

N 75B
yes.

NCR-501-South Dakota

January 15, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division



1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in South Dakota who cooperate in the 1941 Program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Corn</u> | <u>9</u> cents per bushel of normal yield. |
| 2. <u>Wheat</u> | <u>8</u> cents per bushel of normal yield. |
| 3. <u>Potatoes</u> | <u>2.3</u> cents per bushel of normal yield. |
| 4. <u>General Soil-Depleting Crops</u> | <u>\$1.10</u> per acre,
adjusted for productivity. |
| 5. <u>Restoration Land</u> | <u>15</u> cents per acre. |

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment
50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Noncrop open pasture land A county flat rate per acre.
4. Restoration land 45 cents per acre.
5. Non-general-allotment farms The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL-TREE PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out adapted soil-building practices on his farm that he does not ordinarily use. South Dakota farmers may earn their soil-building allowances by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods. All seedings must be made on a well-prepared seed bed and with a drill, or covered adequately with a farm implement. The county committee will establish a minimum amount of seed required per acre in accordance with farmer experience in the county. In the range area, all soil-building practices for a farm must have prior approval by the county committee.

STATE-WIDE PRACTICES

1. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa. - This practice should be used only where there is adequate moisture and there is no evidence of

serious insect infestation. Not over one-half a normal seeding of a nurse crop (except flax) will be permitted. - \$1.50 per acre.

2. Other Legumes. Seeding sweet clover, red clover, mixtures of these crops, or mixtures with perennial grasses. Only spring seedings will be approved. There should be adequate moisture and no evidence of serious insect infestation. - 75 cents per acre.

3. Pasture Grasses. Seeding brome grass, crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, or blue stem, or mixtures of any of these grasses. Alfalfa may be mixed with any of these grasses if at least one-half of a full seeding of the grasses is used.

Seedings must be made on a firm seed bed on which there is adequate cover of stubble or weeds. A nurse crop for grain, hay, or pasture will not be permitted. Spring seedings except gramma grass must not be made later than April 30; early fall seedings must be made between August 15 and September 30, and late fall seedings must be made after November 1. In the range area a drill must be used. Outside the range area, the seeds may be covered by other means. Livestock must not be permitted on grass seedings made on depleted pastures, restoration land, or cropland throughout the entire program year.

- \$3.00 per acre.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures or restoration land with adapted seed of any of the following:

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy or redtop, or mixtures of such crops. - 8 cents per pound.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures. - 15 cents per pound.

5. Timothy and Red Top. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. - 40 cents per acre.

6. Green Manure Crops. Green manure crops of any of the following: Soybeans, cowpeas, oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, the practice must be followed by a winter cover crop.

- 75 cents per acre.

7. Deferred Grazing. Natural reseeding of fenced noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the normal grazing season, by nongrazing for the period May 15, 1941, to September 30, 1941. The area to be kept free from grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining noncrop open pasture land on the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

This practice shall not be approved for payment on grassland which is included within the same fenced boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1940 unless there is evidence that nongrazing of such area again in 1941 would be of material benefit. This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock numbers to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. - \$2.00 for the number of acres required to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period.

However, in the range area payment for this practice will not exceed 50 percent of that part of the soil-building allowance computed for non-crop open pasture.

8. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for providing livestock water. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs shall not be approved for payment in 1941. However, the county committees may require that such dams be repaired before other practices can be approved for payment. All dams must be staked out before construction is started.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:
Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development.
- \$6.00 per cubic yard.

9. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace of sufficient depth and width to provide proper run-off control and with proper outlets. - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

10. Erosion Control Dams. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage.

- (a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.
- (b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on non-crop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) The area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullyng; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. - 50 cents per acre.

12. Contour Farming. Contour farming of intertilled crops, small grain, sorghums, and millet. The deviation of the crop rows from the true contour must not exceed 3 percent nor for a greater continuous distance than 60 feet. The practice will not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent, and the crop stubble, or a good stand of a winter cover crop, must be on the land September 30, 1941. - 15 cents per acre.

13. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941. - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

14. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941. - 25 cents per dam.

15. Tree Planting. Planting 650 trees per acre for forest or windbreak purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. The acreage to be planted to trees must have been under cultivation during the previous season except where water is diverted to the planting, or the area is sub-irrigated. - \$7.50 per acre.

16. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program.) This practice must be used on any farm on which trees have been planted since 1937 before any other practice may be considered. - \$3.00 per acre.

17. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, leafy spurge. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and other land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of re-infestation from adjacent farms or other land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941. - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941. - \$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941. - \$5.00 per acre.

SPECIAL PRACTICES FOR USE ONLY IN THE RANGE AREA
OR THE RESTORATION AREA

The range area consists of the following counties: Armstrong, Bennett, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Gregory, Haakon, Hand, Harding, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Shannon, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Walworth, Washabaugh, Washington, and Ziebach.

The restoration area includes all range counties plus the following counties: Aurora, Beadle, Brown, Clark, Day, Davison, Douglas, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Marshall, Sanborn, and Spink.

18. Wells-Applicable only in Range Area. Drilling or digging wells for providing livestock water if a windmill or power pump is installed (except artesian wells where an adequate flow of water is obtained without mechanical means) and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. No payment will be allowed for wells developed at farm or ranch headquarters. The operator must provide a well driller's statement showing the depth of the well and the dimensions of the casing used. The farmer fieldman will make final approval of all well locations.

- (a) For drilling or digging wells (except artesian wells) with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter. - \$2.00 per foot.
- (b) For drilling or digging wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. - \$1.00 per foot.

19. Springs. Development of springs and seeps for providing live-stock water by excavation at the source, provided (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20 and the maximum payment shall be \$100. This practice will be used only for the conservation of water and the improving of pasture land. This practice may be carried out on sites where the water source can be developed and the water conveyed from the source to a storage tank, or on sites where the source itself can be developed in such a manner as to be a permanent water supply. The source of all springs must be boxed in with either masonry, concrete, rock, or sound timbers of at least 2 inches in thickness. No development will be approved at farm or ranch headquarters.

- (a) Thirty cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel.
- (b) Fifty cents per cubic foot in rock formation.

20. Go-Down Crops. Go-Down crops, provided a good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife is obtained and on the land on September 30, 1941. The crop must not be pastured or harvested for grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

- (a) Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, spring seeded rye, or mixtures of these crops, and in the Brown-Marshall Soil Conservation District, close-drilled corn. - 75 cents per acre.
- (b) Rye seeded in the fall of 1940 at the normal rate of seeding for grain. - \$1.50 per acre.

21. Spreader Ditches. Construction of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, or the cubic equivalent thereof, for the diversion and spreading of flood water on restoration land, cropland, pasture land, or hay land. - 50 cents per 100 linear feet.

22. Protecting Restoration Land. Protecting land, which was properly designated as restoration land for the first time in 1939, on which the county committee finds that no soil-building practice is needed in 1941 for the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover. This practice will be used only on restoration land which was seeded to a perennial grass in 1939 or 1940 and there is evidence of a stand in 1941. - 35 cents per acre.

23. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width, (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width, (c) the strips run at right angles to the prevailing winds, or on the contour, and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941. In areas heavily infested with grasshopper eggs the strips to be devoted to summer fallow or row crops must be cultivated prior to hatching time.

- 35 cents per acre.

24. Protecting Summer Fallow. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. This practice will not be approved for light sandy soils or soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion. This practice should be used in combination with strip-cropping wherever practicable. Block fallow will not be approved in areas of a county where it has proved to be a wind erosion hazard. A cultural practice, carried out by implements found satisfactory through farmer experience in the county, to adequately conserve moisture and prevent weed growth and erosion must be carried out prior to a date established by the county committee, but in no case later than July 1, 1941.

- 35 cents per acre.

25. Listing for Erosion Control. Listing unprotected cropland which is in an intertilled crop in 1941 at right angles to the prevailing winds after September 15, 1941, and not later than September 30, 1941 (except when carried out as a part of a seeding operation).

- 15 cents per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn
Sweet corn
Popcorn
Broomcorn
Potatoes

Sugar beets
Cow beets
Mangels
Field beans

Grain sorghums
Annual truck and vegetable crops
English peas (garden peas)
Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Field peas (other than cowpeas)

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Hemp	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Mint	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes		Commercial bulbs and flowers

3. Sweet sorghums when harvested for grain, seed, or syrup and in commercial corn counties when harvested for silage.

4. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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5. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Soybeans
Emmer	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm
Speltz	

Rye, except in the restoration land area when used for a go-down crop practice.

6. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses.

Oats	Barley	Small grain mixtures
Rye	Emmer	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm
	Speltz	

7. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

8. Land summer fallowed in any area and not protected from wind and water erosion.

9. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

1. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, or any acreage seeded to a mixture containing wheat, will be considered as wheat acreage.

2. Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as acreage planted to corn in commercial corn counties.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn or spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

FARM DEFINITION

Outside the range combination area farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops. If the operator and all the owners entitled to share in the crops request and agree, a farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land if the county committee determines that:

- (a) The entire area of land is operated by the one person as part of one unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land;
- (b) The yields and productivity of the differently owned tracts do not vary substantially;
- (c) The combination is not being made for the purpose of increasing acreage allotments or primarily for the purpose of effecting performance; and
- (d) The separately owned tracts constitute a farming unit for the operator and will be regarded in the community as constituting one farm in 1941.

In the range combination area, farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land operated by one person as a farming or ranching unit, including land owned by different persons and including tracts field-rented to other persons.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords and tenants according to their contributions to the practices. The 15-cent payment for restoration land will be made to the person who is owner of the land as of June 30, 1941, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment shall be made to the cash tenant as of such date.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deduction for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payments, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941, outside the range area, and on or before June 1, 1941, in the range area.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

January 15, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOR WISCONSIN

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in Wisconsin who cooperate in the 1941 Program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. Corn.	9	cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. Wheat	8	cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. Potatoes	2.3	cents per bushel of normal yield.
4. Tobacco	.8	cents per pound of normal yield.
5. Commercial Vegetables		\$1.30 per acre.
6. General Soil-Depleting Crops		\$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment | <u>50</u> cents per acre. |
| 2. Commercial orchards | <u>\$1.80</u> per acre. |
| 3. Commercial vegetable allotment | <u>70</u> cents per acre. |
| 4. Noncrop open pasture land | A county flat rate per acre. |
| 5. Non-general-allotment farms | The general crop payment. |

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

SPECIAL TREE-PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request in approved counties, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Wisconsin farmers may earn their soil-building allowances by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50.
- (c) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (d) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will have to require a higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime, paper-mill refuse lime or commercial wood ashes; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 2,750 pounds of by-product of lead mines of which 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and which contains at least 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties: Barron, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Jackson, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Polk, Portage, Price, St. Croix, Taylor, Washburn, and Wood. \$2.00 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas - \$2.50 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in all other counties - \$1.50 per ton.

3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

SEEDINGS

All seeding of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

4. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, ladino clover, white clover, or winter vetch - \$1.50 per acre.

5. Pasture Grasses. Seeding brome grass or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half a full seeding of brome grass - \$3.00 per acre.

6. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment) - 75 cents per acre.

7. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, spring-seeded vetch, crimson clover, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

9. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land with adapted seed of any of the following:

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy or redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza -
8 cents per pound.
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures -
15 cents per pound.

10. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

11. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand. Applicable only in counties approved by the State committee - \$3.00 per acre.

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS

12. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, Canadian field peas, winter vetch, 1940 fall seedings of rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

13. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms (except on sugar beet land), and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated

into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

14. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

EROSION CONTROL

15. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

16. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.
- (b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

17. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

18. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

19. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than

2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

20. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

21. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

22. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

23. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

24. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program) - \$3.00 per acre.

25. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

26. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland) - 35 cents per acre.

ORCHARDS

27. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

28. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

- (a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.
- (b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

WEED CONTROL

29. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, quack grass, leafy spurge, and ox-eye daisy. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 \$5.00 per acre.

OTHER PRACTICES

30. Sanding Cranberry Bogs. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least 1/2 inch on fruiting cranberry bogs - \$7.50 per acre.

31. Flooding Cranberry Bogs. Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1941, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until June 20, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting:

1. When planted for any purpose.

Corn	Potatoes	Field beans
Sweet corn	Sugar beets	Grain Sorghums
Popcorn	Cowbeets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Broomcorn	Mangels	English peas (garden peas)
		Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm

Field peas (other than cowpeas) except Canadian field peas not harvested for grain.

2. When harvested for any purpose.

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet sorghums		

3. When harvested for grain or seed.

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures.

Oats	Emmer	Small grain mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat Mixtures
Barley	Soybeans	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses:

Oats	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm
Barley	Small grain mixtures	

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley, if seeded in the spring.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat and seeded in the spring.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm,
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Cantaloupes	Cabbage for canning
Cowpeas	Watermelons	Tomatoes for canning
Pumpkins	Black-eyed peas	Peas for canning
Artichokes	Sweet potatoes	Lima beans for canning
Strawberries	Bulbs and flowers	Squash for canning
		Sweet corn for canning

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn or spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords and tenants according to their contribution to the practices.

INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase pay- ment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farm in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payment, except for soil-building practices, will be made

for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 program (NC-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

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APR 14 1941
April 14, 1941UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
North Central Division1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR WISCONSIN CUT-OVER AREA

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in the Wisconsin Cut-Over Area who cooperate in the 1941 program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain wheat loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

WHEAT ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine wheat allotments and normal yields on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

No allotment payments, except wheat parity payments, will be made under the cut-over area farm program. However, the amount which otherwise would have been available in any county for allotment payments under the regional program will be available for soil-building practice payments in the county. Wheat allotments will be used as a basis for parity payments, crop insurance, wheat loans, and wheat marketing quotas.

FARM ALLOWANCE AND SOIL-BUILDING GOAL

1. Farm Allowance. The farm allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. The farm allowance for any farm is the sum of:

- (a). The acreage of cropland multiplied by 67 cents;
- (b). The acreage of noncrop open pasture land multiplied by 14 cents;
- (c). The acreage of commercial orchards multiplied by \$1.80.

In no case will the farm allowance be less than \$20.00. The farm allowance may be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices.

2. Soil-Building Goal. The soil-building goal for any farm is the performance of sufficient soil-building practices to utilize fully the farm allowance.

SPECIAL TREE-PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the farm allowance, a special allowance of \$15.00 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to those uses enumerated under the section beginning on this page 2, entitled "Application of Materials."

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Farmers in the cut-over area may earn their farm allowance by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods.

The county committee may, upon prior notification to the operator, designate the location and extent of certain practices which must be carried out on the farm. If the operator fails to carry out such practices, the county committee may withhold that portion of the farm payment which would have been earned by the carrying out of such designated practices.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, or permanent pasture, seeded with or without a nurse crop, except that payment will not be made when the nurse crop is wheat for grain. Application to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards.

- (a). 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid or its equivalent - \$2.00
- (b). 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$2.00
- (c). 150 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash or its equivalent - \$2.00

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will have to require a higher percentage of calcium carbonate. \$3.50 per ton

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, calcium-carbide refuse lime, paper-mill refuse lime, or commercial wood ashes.

SEEDINGS

All seedings of legumes and grasses must be made with adapted seed.

3. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa or winter vetch - \$2.50 per acre

4. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment) \$1.50 per acre

5. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre

6. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, spring seeded vetch, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

7. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted noncrop open pasture land with adapted seed of any of the following:

(a). Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, or mixtures of such crops - 8 cents per pound

(b). Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound

8. Improving Pastures. With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand. - \$4.50 per acre

GREEN MANURE AND GO-DOWN CROPS

9. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of cowpeas, Canadian field peas, winter vetch, biennial legumes, 1940 fall seedings of rye, wheat mixtures, or wheat. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation, or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier.

Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. - \$1.50 per acre

10. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, buckwheat, wheat mixtures, wheat, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. - 75 cents per acre

11. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, wheat, annual ryegrass, sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth, adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife, must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. 75 cents per acre

FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

12. Tree Planting. Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for wind-break if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. - \$12.50 per acre

13. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937 and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program.) - \$4.00 per acre

14. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) The county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) the area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage

of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the four years prior to 1941. - \$4.00 per acre

15. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland.) - 35 cents per acre

ORCHARD PRACTICES

16. Application of Mulching Material. Application of air-dry straw or equivalent mulching material (excluding barnyard and stable manure) in orchards: - \$2.00 per ton

17. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment shall be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15.00 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a). For trees 5 inches to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree;

(b). For trees over 12 inches and under 20 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree;

(c). For trees over 20 inches in diameter - 75 cents per tree.

WEED CONTROL

18. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping Jenny, quack grass, leafy spurge, orange hawk weed, and ox-eye daisy. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land

(a). Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$12.50 per acre

(b). Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre

OTHER PRACTICES

19. Sanding Cranberry Bogs. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least 1/2 inch on fruiting cranberry bogs. - \$7.50 per acre

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO FARMS HAVING WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye;
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley, if seeded in the spring;
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat and seeded in the spring.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his wheat allotment. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords and tenants according to their contribution to the practices carried out on the farm under this program.

INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200.00, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farm in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOR THE

WISCONSIN CUT-OVER AREA

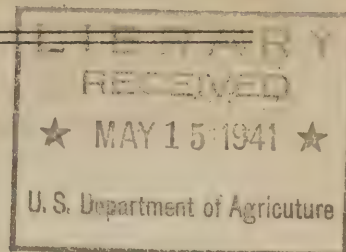
CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
1. Definitions.....	2
2. Wheat allotments and yields.....	4
3. Wheat.....	4
4. Soil-building payments and practices.....	4
5. Division of payments and deductions.....	7
6. Increase in small payments.....	7
7. Payments limited to \$10,000.....	8
8. Deductions incurred on other farms.....	9
9. Conservation materials.....	9
10. General provisions relating to payments.....	9
11. Application for payment.....	14
12. Appeals.....	14
13. Applicability.....	15

The fundamental purposes of the Wisconsin Cut-Over Area Agricultural Conservation Program for 1941 are: (1) To conserve and improve the soil resources of the Nation; (2) to stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers; and (3) to help farmers secure their fair share of the national income.

The program provides for payments to farmers to help them pay at least part of the cost of carrying out these purposes by adopting soil-building practices.

The program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and other acts. The provisions of the program are subject to such laws affecting the program as Congress may enact and are dependant upon the appropriation of funds by Congress. The amounts of the payments will be within the limits determined by those funds, the distribution of the funds according to the Act, and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and deduction for any item may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent as an adjustment for participation.



For all purposes relating to the 1941 program, farming operations and practices carried out during the program year, October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941, except conservation materials applied during 1940 for which credit was claimed under the 1940 program, will be deemed to have been carried out in 1941, but any acreage of land seeded in the fall of 1941 to wheat will not for that reason be regarded as having been devoted to that crop in 1941.

Section 1. DEFINITIONS.

(1) North Central Region means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

(2) Wisconsin Cut-Over Area means the area included in the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, Price, Sawyer, and Vilas of the State of Wisconsin.

(3) State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such State.

(4) County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such county.

(5) Community committee means the group of persons elected within any township to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in the township.

(6) Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops. A farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land if the county committee determines that: (a) The entire area of land is operated by the one person as part of one unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; (b) the separately owned tracts constitute a farming unit for the operator and will be regarded in the community as constituting one farm in 1941.

A tract of land will not be considered as a farm unless (a) it contains at least 3 acres of farm land, other than timber or waste land, or (b) the gross income normally obtained each year from the production of crops on the land (other than timber products) is at least \$100.

A farm is regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling on the farm, it is regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(7) Cropland means farm land which in 1940 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute, if such tillage is continued, a wind erosion hazard to the community and excluding also any

land in commercial orchards.

Land that was not devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops seeded in regular rotation, will not be considered as in regular rotation in 1940, unless such land is suitable for the production of soil-depleting crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating; is definitely equal to or superior to the land in the community used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops; if tilled will not become a serious wind or water erosion hazard; and will in the normal course of the crop rotation on the farm be used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

Furthermore, land which has been tilled but cropping of which has been abandoned since January 1, 1936, due to subnormal productivity or severe wind or water erosion, should in no case be classified as cropland.

Land that was devoted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1941, to the production of crops should be considered noncropland if it is no longer cropped or suitable to the production of soil-depleting crops, by reason of severe erosion, lack of clearing or draining, or discontinuance of irrigation, and is inferior to the land in the farm used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to the productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops.

Land devoted to forest trees on January 1, 1941, will be considered as noncropland unless it has been devoted since January 1, 1936, to the production of intertilled crops, small-grain crops, or conserving crops.

(8) Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof.

(9) Landlord means a person who owns land and operates it or rents it to another person.

(10) Tenant means a person who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the crops produced on that land.

(11) Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(12) Special crop means wheat.

(13) Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

Section 2. WHEAT ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine wheat allotments and wheat yields, with the assistance of the community committee, in accordance with instructions in NCR-510.

Wheat allotments and yields will be determined on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments where necessary to reflect a change in type of farming operations, change in farm land, change in cropland acreage, or other unusual conditions.

Section 3. WHEAT

(1) Acreage planted to wheat means:

- (a) The acreage seeded to wheat alone;
- (b) The acreage of volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941;
- (c) Any acreage seeded to a mixture containing wheat, except any mixture classified as a wheat mixture under paragraph (2).

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his wheat allotment. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to wheat. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess wheat acreage.

(2) Wheat mixture means a mixture of wheat and other small grains (excluding vetch) containing when seeded less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or not less than 25 percent by weight of rye or barley, which are seeded in the same operation and may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop could not be harvested as wheat for grain or seed. An acreage will not be considered as having been devoted to a wheat mixture if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is permitted to reach maturity.

Section 4. SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS AND PRACTICES

(1) County goals and designation and prior approval of practices. County goals may be established for particular soil-building practices which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county

in order that the farm allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the farm allowance which may be earned by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

Upon prior notification to the operator, the county committee may designate the fields or areas in which certain practices must be carried out on the farm. If the operator fails to carry out such practices in the location designated, the county committee may withhold that portion of the farm payment which would have been earned by carrying out such designated practices.

(2) Farm goals. The soil-building goal for any farm is the performance of sufficient soil-building practices to utilize fully the farm allowance.

(3) Farm allowance. The maximum farm payment that may be made with respect to any farm in a county shall be the sum of:

- (a) The acreage of cropland times 67 cents;
- (b) The acreage of noncrop open pasture times 14 cents;
- (c) The acreage of commercial orchards times \$1.80.

If the allowance for the farm exclusive of the tree-planting payment in paragraph (4) is less than \$20.00, the farm allowance will be increased by the amount of the difference.

(4) Special tree-planting allowance. In addition to the farm allowance, a special allowance of \$15.00 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

(5) Deduction for failure to maintain practices under previous programs. A deduction will be made in any case where the county committee, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, determines that (a) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous agricultural conservation programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practice, (b) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (c) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1941 contrary to good farming practice. The deduction will be an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1941 program for a similar amount of such practices.

(6) Soil-building practices. The soil-building practices, which are designated as applicable in the Wisconsin Cut-Over Area and which the county committee determines are adapted and should be encouraged, may qualify for payment at rates determined for the area. If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less

than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "any State . . . agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Soil-building practices carried out with the use of equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service will not, by virtue of the use of such equipment, be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS:

Ground limestone applied for soil-building payment must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. It must not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone, with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, so that (a) not less than 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; or (b) not less than 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and the multiplication of the percentage of calcium carbonate (equivalent) times the percentage of ground limestone that will pass through an 8-mesh sieve equals not less than .7200. If ground limestone does not meet such requirements for fineness and calcium carbonate, payment may be made for one ton of ground limestone if such larger quantity (not less than 2,250 pounds) is applied as the county committee determines is the equivalent of one ton meeting such requirements.

No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

In order to be eligible for payment, all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover must be made with adapted red clover seed, and all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa must be made with adapted alfalfa seed, the origin of which must be certified. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in Canada and in the following States will be regarded as adapted:

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in the following counties of the following States will also be regarded as adapted: The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow,

Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler in the State of Oregon; the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman, in the State of Washington. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in counties in Oregon and Washington other than those enumerated in this paragraph and alfalfa grown in Oklahoma will be regarded as adapted if certification is made by the State Crop Improvement Association of the State where the seed was produced that the seed was produced in the State and was produced from parent seed of Ohio red clover or Tennessee anthracnose-resistant red clover, or parent seed of hardy adapted alfalfa and if the certification tag attached to the seed is filed with the county committee in cases where quantities of 100 pounds or more are purchased.

Section 5. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

(1) Soil-building practices. The net payment earned by carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlord or tenant who carried out the practices. If the county committee determines that more than one person has carried out practices on the farm, the payment will be divided in the proportion that each person contributed to the total cost of the practices. All persons who have contributed to the practices carried out on the farm will be deemed to have contributed equally to carrying out the practices unless they satisfy the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In that event the payment for the practices will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed.

The deduction for failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous programs will be divided among the persons who the county committee determines were responsible for the failure to maintain the practices in the proportion that the county committee finds such persons were responsible.

(2) Proration of net deductions. If for any farm the sum of the net payments for all persons exceeds the sum of the net deductions for all persons, the sum of the net deductions will be prorated among the persons for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments. If for any farm the sum of the net deductions for all persons equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, no payment will be made and the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payment will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section 6. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm will be increased as follows:

- (1) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less will be increased to \$1.00;
- (2) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 will be increased by 40 percent;
- (3) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more will be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of Payment Computed	Increase in Payment	Amount of Payment Computed	Increase in Payment
\$1 to \$1.99.....	\$0.40	\$32 to \$32.99.....	\$10.40
\$2 to \$2.99.....	.80	\$33 to \$33.99.....	10.60
\$3 to \$3.99.....	1.20	\$34 to \$34.99.....	10.80
\$4 to \$4.99.....	1.60	\$35 to \$35.99.....	11.00
\$5 to \$5.99.....	2.00	\$36 to \$36.99.....	11.20
\$6 to \$6.99.....	2.40	\$37 to \$37.99.....	11.40
\$7 to \$7.99.....	2.80	\$38 to \$38.99.....	11.60
\$8 to \$8.99.....	3.20	\$39 to \$39.99.....	11.80
\$9 to \$9.99.....	3.60	\$40 to \$40.99.....	12.00
\$10 to \$10.99.....	4.00	\$41 to \$41.99.....	12.10
\$11 to \$11.99.....	4.40	\$42 to \$42.99.....	12.20
\$12 to \$12.99.....	4.80	\$43 to \$43.99.....	12.30
\$13 to \$13.99.....	5.20	\$44 to \$44.99.....	12.40
\$14 to \$14.99.....	5.60	\$45 to \$45.99.....	12.50
\$15 to \$15.99.....	6.00	\$46 to \$46.99.....	12.60
\$16 to \$16.99.....	6.40	\$47 to \$47.99.....	12.70
\$17 to \$17.99.....	6.80	\$48 to \$48.99.....	12.80
\$18 to \$18.99.....	7.20	\$49 to \$49.99.....	12.90
\$19 to \$19.99.....	7.60	\$50 to \$50.99.....	13.00
\$20 to \$20.99.....	8.00	\$51 to \$51.99.....	13.10
\$21 to \$21.99.....	8.20	\$52 to \$52.99.....	13.20
\$22 to \$22.99.....	8.40	\$53 to \$53.99.....	13.30
\$23 to \$23.99.....	8.60	\$54 to \$54.99.....	13.40
\$24 to \$24.99.....	8.80	\$55 to \$55.99.....	13.50
\$25 to \$25.99.....	9.00	\$56 to \$56.99.....	13.60
\$26 to \$26.99.....	9.20	\$57 to \$57.99.....	13.70
\$27 to \$27.99.....	9.40	\$58 to \$58.99.....	13.80
\$28 to \$28.99.....	9.60	\$59 to \$59.99.....	13.90
\$29 to \$29.99.....	9.80	\$60 to \$185.99.....	14.00
\$30 to \$30.99.....	10.00	\$186 to \$199.99.....	(1)
\$31 to \$31.99.....	10.20	\$200 and over	(2)

(1) Increase to \$200.

(2) No increase.

Section 7.--PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.

The total of all payments for the 1941 programs under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate for farms and ranching units located within a single State will not exceed \$10,000. The total of all such payments to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate upon farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) will not exceed \$10,000. These limitations will be applied prior to the deduction for association expense in the county or counties for which the particular payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1941 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation, or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, or trust, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

Section 8. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

(a) Other farms in the same county. A landlord's or tenant's share of the net deduction for the farm will be deducted from his share of any payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farms in the same county.

(b) Other farms in the State. If the net deductions computed for a landlord or tenant for any farms in a county exceed the net payments computed for him on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions will be deducted from the payment computed for him for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and the practices adopted on the farms for which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section 9. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, and potash, upon request of the producer, may be furnished in lieu of payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm. Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made from any payment due the grantee on this farm or any other farm.

If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction will be made for the material misused, equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material.

The deductions for materials or for misuse of materials will be deducted from payment due the person who obtained the materials on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of deduction exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary.

Section 10. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

(a) Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.

(1) All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1941 program may be withheld or required to be returned; (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 or previous agricultural conservation programs; (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting,

in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or (c) if for grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is found contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1941 program and the amount of the payment which will be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case include, but are not limited to, the following cases:

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Amounts to be withheld or refunded</u>
(1) A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed-rent tenant, either by oral or written lease, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any government payment which the tenant has received or is to receive for participating in the 1941 program.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.
(2) A landlord or operator requires that his tenant pay, in addition to the customary rental, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator for the farm.
(3) A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords or tenants, on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1941 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more landlords or tenants, of payments to which they are entitled.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

- (4) A landlord or operator requires his tenant to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.
- (5) A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual but substantially offsets such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.
- (6) A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise (in which a particular person is interested) carried on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is in position to control the operations or policies of such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust or other business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by such person's individual operations.
- (7) A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.
- (8) A person rents land for cash, standing or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.

All payments which have been or otherwise would be made to a person who adopts such practices.

Such person's payments shall be forfeited and the payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with his interest in such enterprise.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person for such over-planting if the farms were in the same State.

The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops produced on the rented land.

- (9) A person participates in the production of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the production of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished either machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the production of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)
- The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the State committee determines was such person's interest in the crops produced.
- (10) A tenant in settling his obligations under a rental contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule is subject to the approval of the Regional Director.
- The whole of any payment for the farm which has been or otherwise would be made to such tenant. There shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by the landlord the whole of the payment for all of his farms under the program involved: Provided, however, where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's payments shall be withheld or recovered.
- (11) A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant with respect to such crop.
- The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such landlord or operator for the farm.
- (b) Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1941 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1940 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1941 program for the farm will not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1940 had been continued in 1941, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves it.

If on any farm the number of share tenants in 1941 is less than the

average number on the farm during the three years 1938 to 1940, and this reduction would increase the payments that otherwise would be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator will not be greater than the amount that otherwise would be paid unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves it.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1941 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation) the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1941 program.

(c) Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1941 program may assign the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1941. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on ACP-69 in accordance with instructions in ACP-70.

(d) Procedure in case of erroneous notice of wheat allotments. In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was notified on the official allotment notice of a wheat acreage allotment larger than the final acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to wheat in excess of the final acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity, unless the acreage planted exceeds the allotment erroneously issued.

(e) No payment will be made to any person who knowingly exceeds the cotton allotment for any farm.

(f) Administrative expense for the program in the counties will be deducted pro rata from farm payments.

(g) In determining the ownership of a farm where an offer to purchase is accepted or an option or similar instrument for the purchase of a farm is executed prior to the time of harvest or prior to the time the landlord's application is approved by the county committee, whichever is the earlier, the purchaser shall be regarded as the owner of the farm when the offer to purchase is accepted or the option is exercised, or other instrument is executed and delivered, unless the seller reserves the right to the landlord's share of the crops on the farm.

Section 11. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

(a) Farms for which payment will be made. A net payment will be computed for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program (NCR-503) is executed for the farm, and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If for any farm NCR-503 is not executed and received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if for such farm the sum of the net deduction for all persons exceeds the sum of the net payments for all persons, the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions. Such prorated deductions will be deducted from any net payment computed for such persons for any farm.

(b) Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1942.

(c) Applications for other farms. If a person applies for payment on one farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of crops produced on another farm in the county, he must make application for payment on all such farms. Upon request by the State committee any person will file with the committee any information it may request regarding any other farm in the State on which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or which he rents to another.

Section 12. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest as landlord, or tenant: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any wheat allotment, normal or actual yield, measurement, or farm allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment for the farm. The county committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of the written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the North Central Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee will also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, or tenant having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal

may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, or tenant having an interest in the operation of the farm would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee of subsequent appeal will be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section 13. APPLICABILITY

The provisions of the 1941 Regional Wisconsin Cut-Over Program are applicable only in the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, Price, Sawyer, and Vilas, Wisconsin, and are not applicable to: (1) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to certain lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land includes that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

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